The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,078—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steamer Boats and Tug Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

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57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
‡* ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	9th June.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Monte	16th ,,
‡* SIAM	3200	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd ,,
P.I. SHANNON	1729	600	E. Crowe	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	6918	800	C. Fraser	14th ,,
‡* SIAM	3200	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo :—

14th June. 12th July.
28th June. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,233	350	21st June.

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O. VON HOFFER,
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COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,330	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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Agents.
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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 11th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 16th June, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 6th June, 1893. Agents.

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AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

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IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

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Prepared only by
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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY.

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Rs. 34 per Case of 1 Dozen.

LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine) :—
On a level ..... About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 70
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Solid Ivory Balance Handles.

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MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD, and WHITMORE will supply a well-made "LIGHT WEIGHT" Fancy Striped Flannel Suit (Lounge Coat and Trousers) for wear during the present Season.
The best VALUE IN INDIA.

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THE BEST GOODS. THE LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
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OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
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CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
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REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

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GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
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PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

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"The LEADING PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD,"
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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

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"maintain the FIRST POSITION in the WORLD," is the verdict of DR. OSCAR PAUL, whose "HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats ; this estimate of the accomplished Music Critic and Historian being amply sustained by every form of appropriate evidence. They have received similar TESTIMONIALS from the MOST EMINENT PIANISTS and other MUSICIANS of the present day ; have invariably obtained the HIGHEST HONOURS and AWARDS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of the WORLD whenever entered for competition ; have been SUPPLIED to almost all the ROYAL COURTS of EUROPE ; and have an ANNUAL SALE, which is LARGER and FAR MORE COSMOPOLITAN THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

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is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs. 32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,, 37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,, 3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs. 35 0
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Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
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LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

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CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LAST NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH.

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DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

PROGRAMME.

"THE THREE HATS."

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

CHEAVIN'S

"GRAND GOLD MEDAL"

World-Renowned Rapid

WATER FILTERS.

(With Removable Plates.)

The only kind recommended by the Highest Medical Authorities as safe, reliable, and convenient Filters for Domestic use.

From ¼ Gallon to 5 Gallons size.

Prices on Application.

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PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed. I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1893 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of June instant, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd Day of June 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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The "Times of India" on day of issue	52 0	48 0	36 0
The "Times of India" on second day	32 0	28 0	26 0
The "Bombay Gazette" on day of issue	52 0	48 0	36 0
The "Bombay Gazette" on second day	32 0	28 0	26 0
The "Pioneer" (Allahabad)	48 0	42 0	36 0
The "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore)	48 0	36 0	24 0
The "Englishman" (Calcutta).	45 0	36 0	24 0
The "Madras Mail"	48 0	36 0	24 0

Bombay Papers under Class A are posted in the morning; under Class B, at noon; under Class C, in the evening.

Up-country Papers under Class A are posted on day of issue; under Class B, on second day; under Class C, on third day.

Home Weekly Newspapers.	Class A. Rs. a.	Class B. Rs. a.	Class C. Rs. a.
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British Medical Journal	30 0	26 0	20 0
Catholic Times	10 0	8 8	7 0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	12 0	10 8	8 8
Engineer	36 0	31 8	24 0
Engineering	36 0	31 8	24 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	14 0	12 0	9 0
Field	36 0	31 8	24 0
Funny Folks	8 0	7 0	6 0
Fair Play	17 0	15 0	8 0
*Graphic	28 0	24 8	17 0
Home News	26 0	23 0	15 0
*Illustrated London News	28 0	24 8	17 0
*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	27 0	23 0	15 0
Lancet	34 0	32 0	26 0
London Figaro	8 0	7 0	6 0
Mail (Triweekly)	34 0	29 0	24 0
Overland Mail	26 0	23 0	15 0
Pall Mall Budget	32 0	28 0	20 0
Public Opinion	14 0	12 0	9 0
*Punch	15 0	13 0	10 0
St. James's Budget	26 0	23 0	15 0
Saturday Review	26 0	23 0	16 0
Scientific American	18 0	16 0	12 0
Do. do. Supplement	20 0	18 0	13 0
*Truth	27 0	24 0	16 0
Tablet (Catholic)	24 0	21 0	15 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	13 0	11 0	9 0
Tit-Bits	8 0	7 0	6 0
*Vanity Fair	27 0	24 0	16 0
*World	27 0	24 0	16 0
Weekly Register	17 0	15 0	10 0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are posted on Thursday following the arrival of the English Mail, *i. e.*, about 3 or 4 days after receipt.

Papers under Class C are posted on **Monday** after Class B, *i. e.*, 8 days after arrival of the Mail.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A. Rs. a.	Class B. Rs. a.	Class C. Rs. a.
Ave Maria	11 0	10 0	8 0
Birmingham Medical Journal.	6 0	5 4	4 0
*Cassel's Family Magazine	6 8	6 0	4 8
Catholic Fireside	2 0	1 8	1 0
Chamber's Journal	6 8	6 0	4 8
Contemporary Review	24 0	22 0	16 0
Catholic World	21 8	19 0	14 0
Cornhill Magazine	5 8	5 0	4 0
Dublin Medical Journal	21 0	18 0	14 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	21 0	18 0	14 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	21 0	18 0	14 0
Family Herald	5 8	5 0	4 0
Fortnightly Review	24 0	22 0	16 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	21 0	18 0	14 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	11 0	9 8	7 8
Irish Monthly	5 8	5 0	4 0
Lamp (Catholic)	5 8	5 0	4 0
Leisure Hour	5 8	5 0	4 0
Longman's Magazine	5 8	5 0	4 0
Merry England	10 8	9 0	7 0
Marine Engineer	6 0	5 4	4 0
Macmillan's Magazine	10 8	9 0	7 0
Month	22 0	19 0	14 0
National Review	24 0	22 0	16 0
Nineteen Century	24 0	22 0	16 0
Practitioner	15 8	13 8	10 0
Provincial Medical Journal	6 0	5 4	4 0
Review of Reviews	5 8	5 0	4 0
Textile Manufacturer	12 0	10 8	8 0
Textile Journal of Fabrics	9 8	8 8	6 0
Texile World	6 0	5 4	4 0
Young Ladies' Journal	8 8	7 8	5 8

Magazines under Class A are posted on arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class B are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class C are posted three weeks after arrival in Bomby.

N.B.—The Summer or Christmas numbers of the publications marked thus * will only be supplied to subscribers under Class A paying subscription for the whole year.

The above YEARLY subscriptions for the Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies can be paid in HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.

Subscription must date from the first issues of the month and be paid in ADVANCE.

The Library has made arrangements to book subscribers—

For 5,000 Bombay and Up-country Anglo-Indian Dailies; for 10,000 Home Weeklies; and 10,000 Monthly Periodicals.

The Library at present supplies its constituents with 1,000 copies of Bombay and Up-country Dailies, 8,500 Home Weeklies, and 3,500 Monthly Periodicals.

N.B—Actual number of subscribers 5,200.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Shareholders willing to take necessary steps against the Agents and Directors of The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., who seems to act to the prejudice of the Company's interests, is called at the Office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji and Dinshaw, No. 19, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1893, at 4 P.M., for considering and deciding upon the subject.

Bombay, 1st June, 1893.

THE MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1893.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March, 1894, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th June to 17th June, 1893, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1893.

JUST UNPACKED,

FEVER THERMOMETERS.

		Rs. a.
1.	Standard Hospital with Indestructible Index, in a neat Metal case	Rs. 2-8 and 2 12
2.	" ¼ and 1 minute do. do.	4 0
3.	" Lens front hold Magnified Indestructible Index	Rs. 3-8 and 3 12
4.	" " " " with Kew certificate	" 4-8 and 4 12
5.	" " " " ¼ minute magnified	5-0 and 5 8
6.	" " " ¼ " do. do.	with certificate Rs. 5-0 and 6 8
7.	" ½ inch size, Silver plated, for Watch Chain	3 8
8.	" 2½ do. Gold plated do. do.	4 8
9.	" 2½ do. Silver plated magnified	5 4
10.	" 2½ do. Gold do. do.	6 0

The above are most reliable and warranted English-made Instruments.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of ASHES now lying at Byculla Loco. Depot and Parel Loco., Works, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 50 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd June, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 220 OF 1892.

TRIMBACK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

LATHIBAI, widow and sole heir and legal representative of JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, residing at Clive Road without the Fort, HAJEE ADAM HAJEE ABDUL LATIFF BALADINA, now a Convict in the Jail at Yerroda, in the Poona District, and EBRAHIM HAJEE JACKERIA of Bombay, residing at Chhas Moholla .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three at Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Trimback Ramchandra Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Lathibai, widow, Hajee Adam Hajee Abdul Latiff Baladina, and Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, building and godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Clive Road, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-six square yards and one-ninth of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Municipal Taxes under ward No. 4919,4920,4921,5200 and Street Nos. 39 and 4 and 41 and 52 to 55 and 43 and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nanchund Raichund, on or towards the South by Clive 5th Row, on or towards the East by the said Clive Road or Musjid Bunder Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, being the premises conveyed in an Indenture of Lease, dated Eleventh January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Jothi Bhimjee Hariram of the other part, and which said land was former ly in the occupation of Ghansey Kessowjee and other tenants, and is now in the occupation of Weljee Poonsey and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES

The Company's Telephones being the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, Gower, Blake, &c., are the very best instruments extant, and are the same as are in use in nearly all the large Cities and Towns in England and America. They are of the best English make and will give greater satisfaction and be found more economical than cheap instruments of English or Continental manufacture, which for all practical purposes are generally useless.

Estimates furnished and the erection of Installations undertaken. Terms on application.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

TELEPHONES

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,

Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

INDISPENSABLE to OFFICERS.—Glove Trees, in all Sizes, Polished or Unpolished. Cash or V.P. P. Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Several large and comfortable Rooms are now available. Charming weather prevails, and there has been no rain for a week.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

TO LET, immediately, an airy Upper Storeyed Bungalow in Nowbit Road, Mazagon. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER Indo-China Mill, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Batliwalla's Argo Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—English Fancy PIGEONS, white Peacocks, Swans, Macaws, Tay Terriers, Pugs, Manchester, Airedale, Irish, and Fox Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Setters, St. Bernards and Dash-hounds. Address "D. W.," care of Post Office, Mazagon, Bombay.

STALLS.—AIRY STALLS, TO BE LET, in Fort. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malignous fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Head Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS, Byculla Bridge, and The John Connon, Fort, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 6th, at 10 a.m.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

A PAKKHALI BUFFALO BULLOCK may be had on LOAN from about the 20th June to the 30th September next. For terms and conditions apply to THOMAS H. GREIG, The Byke, Matheran.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

VERNACULAR TYPEWRITERS.—Arrival of shipment. Price Rs. 85 with English plate free. Guzerati plate, Rs. 5. Apply WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TEA.—Every one says, his TEAS can be exchanged. But we say our Teas can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B," care of this Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best York Cut Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes. Freshness and Quality guaranteed. Special terms to Merchants and large Buyers.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BEST FRENCH PRUNES.—Both for Dessert and for Stewing. To be sold off at 25 per cent. less. Per lb. As. 6 only.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE

"REAL CUP O' KINDNESS"

B. O. S.

A PURE

MATURED

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

					Rs.	a.
GREEN CAPSULE	*	5 years old		Per Dozen	24	0
BLUE	do.	**	8 do.	do. do.	27	0
GOLD	do.	***	12 do.	do. do.	29	0

AGENTS:—

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SALMON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting Deposit Accounts.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
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SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 9 or 12 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the DATE ORIGINALLY FIXED for the receipt in Calcutta of designs and models in connection with

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,095
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8⅞
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	2/5xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	620
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	800	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	635
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Dowal Mills Co., Ld.....	5,938	100	100	50	440
Dawid Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	60/xd
Hing ungh at Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Bapoo....	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x1
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	640
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	179
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,022½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,737
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Manson	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	101
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,360
Soonderdas....	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,980	250	250	12½	210
Star of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	1,375	500	300	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	960	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile...	1,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Co., Ld. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Steam Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	160
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	...	70 nom
Gwalior Commerce Bu roty Ship Engr.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 22½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	193
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	1100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Floating Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Rallis	2,500	100	100	...	17
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	55
Smethwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Ldn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	180	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	200	009'5	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	004'1	1,000	Nil.	40 320
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	200
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
Empire India	360	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	265
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	130	1,350
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	125
French	300	600	all	100	1,225
Harvey and Sabapathy...	450	500	500	50	480
Hirgoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	47
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	32½	112½
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	365
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	85
Motuell Co....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	117½
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	425
New Berar....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	290
New Indian....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	595
Prince of Wales...	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	120
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	481
Stad and Co....a...	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,600
South Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	500 w d
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	375	200	all	75	201
Vellcart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	235

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2
China Leaf	"	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-5 "
Do. do. new	"	25-2 "
Australia do.	"	25-14
Bombay do.	"	25-14
English Sovereigns	"	16-8
Do. Dracons	"	16-7
Bar Silver 17 Beticrocs	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Carolus Dollars	"	223 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five-Francs	"	191 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Willard's Opera, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Baron Clyde (s), from Moulmein; Mobile (s), Natal; Aldworth (s), Shields; Malda (s), Calcutta; and Brindisi (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hispania (s), for Marseilles, &c.; Laju (s), Port Said; and H. M.'s S. Plassy, Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 8th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kendal and Mobile entered, and the s. s. Laju, Calder, Sabarmati, and Satrunjee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga' Zanzibar, and the east ports of Africa up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage Ground, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. A match has been arranged for Saturday next, with the Royal Horse Artillery from Kirkee.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—A Mahomedan woman, named Sukinabee, residing at Tandel Street, reports to the police, that her daughter-in-law, named Jaina, aged twelve years, left home on the night of the 4th inst., and has not since returned.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—H. E. Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, the Prime Minister of Baroda, who halted at Bombay, on his return from Lanowlee and Khandalla, where he had been to see H. H. the Gaekwar's family, at present staying at these places, left for Baroda, by Saturday's mail. There were the Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram, Mr. Motibhai, and other gentlemen at the Grant Road station to bid good-bye.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.—As will be seen from our advertisement columns a meeting of the shareholders willing to take necessary steps in regard to the action of the agents and directors of the above company, which is deemed prejudicial to the company's interests, is called at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji and Dinshaw, to-day, at 4 p.m., for considering and deciding upon the subject.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ismail Haji Essack, residing on the fourth floor of a house, at Kambeker Street, reported to the police, on Monday last, that his Mahomedan cook, who had been in his service for only seven days, absconded, taking with him a yellow silk waistcoat, containing the following property:—One gold watch, with gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 500, nine gold buttons, with chain attached, Rs. 150, one gold finger ring, set with a diamond, Rs. 250, one currency note for Rs. 10, and one silver ring with seven keys attached.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 6 p.m; to-day:—

Quadrille.....	Merry England..... W. Williams
Overture.....	Mirella ..... Gounod
Gavotte	Pizzicato ..... Watson
Concertino.....	For Cornet A Piston. A Muller
Selection.....	Maid Marian..... Reginald Dekoven
Valse	Little Sailors ..... Crowe

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FALSE COMPLAINT OF BURGLARY.—Adam Kadar, residing at Alli Oomer Street, reported to the police on Monday, that his room, on the third floor, was broken into, and property, consisting of ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 1,011, stolen from a large box, which had also been broken open. The divisional and detective police immediately instituted the inquiries, and eventually discovered from a statement made by the complainant's son, that the alleged stolen property, which had only been redeemed eleven days ago from a Marwari by his father, was secreted in his father's shop, at Musjid Bunder Road, having been brought there by the father himself on the day it was redeemed from the Marwari. The police, thereupon, went to the shop, and recovered the alleged stolen property, but it only amounted to Rs. 590 in value. The complainant subsequently acknowledged that the original value given by him was false, and that the only property alleged by him to be stolen was that which was recovered by the police in his shop. On making further inquiries, the complainant admitted that he himself had broken the locks on the door of the room and on the box.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENT TO JAIL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Doolaykhan Allafkhan, a notorious character was charged, at the instance of Inspector Butterfield, with stealing a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 2-8-0, from the person of a Mahomedan girl, residing with her mother, at Narel Wady. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Court, that on Sunday last, while the child was seated on the verandah of the house, the accused came there, sat near the child, and removed the anklet from its foot. The mother of the child, who was in the house, when the accused removed the anklet, came out, and on seeing the accused sitting with the child, asked him who he was. The accused instead of answering the question, ran off. The mother then immediately noticed that the anklet was removed, and she cried out "thief, thief." Her husband and neighbours at once ran after the accused who rushed into a house and hid himself in a room, belonging to a woman. The accused was arrested by the police from the room, but the anklet was not found with him. The accused denied the charge. He admitted that he was twice before convicted. His Worship sentenced the accused to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the chief officer, the second engineer, and the third officer of the s. s. Safari, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Caitan de Silva, a cook on board the same vessel. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused were not defended. It appeared that on the 18th of May last, whilst the vessel was at sea, off Port Panga, the waiter went to the kitchen, and told the complainant that the accused wanted their tiffin in the cabin. The accused gave some food in small plates, but refused to serve it in dishes unless the accused took their meal at the dinner table. The third accused remonstrated with the complainant for the delay he had caused in supplying the tiffin. The accused then went into the cook-room, and assaulted the complainant. The third officer, in his defence stated, that the complainant struck the saloon-boy, and he went to the kitchen, and asked the complainant as to why he had struck the saloon-boy. The complainant, in a haughty tone replied that the accused had no right to ask him that question, and when this altercation was going on, the other two accused came to the kitchen. On seeing them the complainant picked up an iron-bar and threatened to assault the accused, who snatched away the bar from his hands. The Magistrate was of opinion that the complainant had acted wrongly and the accused were warned and discharged.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Rustomjee Pallonjee, a Parsee of questionable character, was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged with cheating Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee Bhesania and Co., Silk Mercers, of Hornby Row, in respect of goods, valued at Rs. 7-12. On the 30th of May last, the accused called at Mr. Cursetjee Bhesania's shop, and gave him a *chit* purporting to have been written by Mr. Framjee Pestonjee, a respectable Parsee of Ahmedabad. In compliance with the instructions contained in the letter Mr. Cursetjee handed over to the accused two pieces of cotton cloth, valued at Rs. 7-12. The following morning Mr. Cursetjee accidentally met Mr. Framjee, and the conversation turned upon the *chit*, which Mr. Bhesania had received from Mr. Framjee the previous day. Mr. Framjee denied having written such a *chit*, or having received any goods. On the 3rd inst. the accused again called at Mr. Bhesania's shop, and asked for some goods, which he said he was authorised to receive by Mr. Framjee. Mr. Cursetjee Bhesania ordered his servant to serve the goods to the accused, whilst he himself went out, and obtained a warrant of apprehension against the accused from the Magistrate. Under this warrant Inspector George arrested the accused, in Mr. Bhesania's shop, and placed him before Mr. Webb, on Monday last, but after the accused had been identified by the complainant, the case was remanded until yesterday before Mr. Cooper. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge laid against him, and begged to be forgiven. The Magistrate remarked that the offence was a very serious one, as the accused had not only cheated the complainant by false representation, but he had forged the signature of Mr. Framjee. As the accused was not known to the police, the Magistrate took a very lenient view. Accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJI BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay:—Soonabai Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwala Rs. 1,500, Rustomjee and Cowasjee S. Powwala, Rs. 1,500, Bai Pirozbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Rs. 725, Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 501, Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett Rs. 400, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., Rs. 350; Mooljee Jaitha and Co., Rs. 300; Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Rs. 250, J. M. Campbell and George A. Kittridge, each Rs. 200; George Cotton, Bai Jerbai Fakirjee Muncherjee Patel, Sons of Eduljee Framjee Allbless, Gokuldas Candas Parekh, Lalshunker Umiashunker, Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy and Sons, Framjee Eduljee Daver, S. D. Sassoon, and Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, each Rs 100, Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistri, and Navajbai Sorabjee E. Warden, each Rs. 51, Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Fakirjee Pestonjee, H. M. Phipson, Dr. Edith Pechy Phipson, P.J., each Rs. 50, Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody Rs. 30, T. J. Bennett, Joomabhai Laljee, M. R. Kharegat, Piroz C. Setna, Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Shapoorjee Sorabjee Gotla, Dr. Byramjee Pestonji, Dr. Furdoonjee N. Bisni, and Cursetjee M. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, each Rs. 25, Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachagandhi, P. R. Mehta, and Mrs. C. R. Setna, each Rs. 15; Nadershaw and H. C. Javer, each Rs. 10, Jeewanjee Jamshedjee Mody, Rs. 7, A. D. Moonshee, S. P. Banker, A. R. G., S. K. P., and N. D. M., each Rs. 5—total Rs. 7,630. The following further sums have been promised:—Already promised and acknowledged Rs. 40,287. Vuamalidas Hargowan, Rs. 401, Jugjeewan Hemraj, Rs. 351, Thakersy Moolji and Sons, 250, Mooljee Valjee, Ramdas Bhanjee, and Jairam Govindjee, each Rs. 201; Jeewandas Tricumdas, Rs. 151; Harishchandra Pandoorang, and Cumelsi Premjee, each Rs. 101; Raghunathdas Gopaldas and Co., Rs. 100, Narayen Gulalchand, and Mr. and Mrs. Ratonji Bhicaji Karanjawala, each Rs. 51; Bhicaji Hormusji Batliwalla, N. G. Chandawarkar, Cowasji Brothers, Cursetji Muncherji's Son, John Marshall, M. M. Heeramaneck, Peshotum Dustoor B. Sanjana, Jeewanjee Hormusjee Gazdar, and Rev. Dhunjibhai, each Rs. 50, G. W. Roughton, Framjee Ardeshir Daver, Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash, Dinshaw Eduljee Vacha, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Lam, Bapoojee Pallonjee Ramjee, and a Parsee Citizen, each Rs. 25, M. K. T., Rs. 20, Sorabjee Rustomjee Mody, Rs. 15, Cursetjee Manekjee Vacha, and Sorabjee Framjee Gazdar, each Rs. 10, Kawasjee Eduljee Kanga, and An Admirer, each Rs. 5—total Rs. 43,137.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

A STRANGE case of kidnapping a Beni-Israelite girl was disposed of yesterday by Khan Bahadur Mirza Abbas Alibez, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case are singular. The complainant, Abigail, who is about eighteen years of age was, married to Daniel Elloji about two years ago, and they lived together in a house, at Madanpura on very good terms with each other. On the 25th of March last, the girl was informed of the death of her grandmother, and on the evening of the 26th of that month, she started for her father's house at Bengalpura. While on the way she saw the accused, Hydar Imam, sitting opposite to a stable in Madanpura. The accused approached her, and asked her where she was going, and she replied that she was on her way to her father's. He enquired of her about her father's name, which was given. The accused then said that he knew her father well, and volunteered to take her to her father's house in a *rockta*. She closed with the offer, and got into a *rockta*. The accused took her to a house at Cammatipura. The girl refused to get down from the *rockta*, when the accused caught hold of her hand and forced her to enter the house. There she was confined for the night. In her deposition before the Magistrate, Abigail stated that the accused ordered a bad woman to get some sweetmeat. He offered the sweetmeats to Abigail who refused to partake of it. She further stated that Hyder Imam then outraged her. On the following evening the accused took her to an Arab's house, where she was confined for a month. After that she was taken to Poona, where she was kept in a house, and belonging to the accused's niece. She was not allowed to go out of the house. The accused visited her every night and when he left the house he locked the doors of her room from outside. The doors were opened only twice a day by the accused's niece to give food to her. She remained in this state for several days, but subsequently her husband having got trace of her whereabouts, applied for and obtained a warrant against Hyder Imam, who was accordingly apprehended, and brought to Bombay. On being questioned by the Magistrate the accused admitted that he had outraged Abigail. The Magistrate convicted the accused on his own admission, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 27th May:—Richard Johnson, Coach Builder and Government Contractor, Simla, for the construction of a "Bivouac Shelter" suitable for military, shikaree or other purposes; Robert Overend Parker, Engineer, Victoria Foundry, Clepington Road, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, for improvements in and connected with the swells and shuttle boxes of looms for weaving textile fabrics; Sydney Stanford Doeg, Engineer, 14, Seal's New Lane, Howrah, for an improved mill or press for oilseeds; Verner Frederick Lesson Smidth, 29, Vestergade, Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of Hydraulic Cement for building purposes; Joseph Stuart Romanes, Mechanic, residing at No. 101, Danville Street, Brightside, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, for a punkah-pulling machine adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in barracks, offices, private residences, &c.; Frederick William Pinson, Lock Manufacturer, of Dale Works, Willenhall, in the County of Stafford, England, for improvements in the construction of padlocks; Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Army (retired), resident at Roorkee, North-Western Provinces, for carrying sick invalids or other persons, to be known as "Amesbury's Ambulance."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.—Benjamin Mayer, of Gordon Grove, Northcote, in the Colony of Victoria, Cabinet Maker, and Walter Henry Mitchell of Meredith, in Victoria, as aforesaid, Station Master, Victorian Railways, for improvements in couplings for railway carriages, cars or trucks. (Filed 18th May 1893.) Alexander Lawson, Proprietor of the Pioneer Army, Brush Factory, Cawnpore, and A. H. Gleadowe-Newcomen, of the Public Works Department, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, India, for a new or improved combination of boot-brush and blacking receptacle, to be called the *multum in parvo* or campaign boot-brush. (Filed 19th May 1893).

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Invention of the La Societe des Generateurs a Vaporisation Instantanee (Systeme Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June 1893 to 5th June 1894). Howard Matravers Ashley, of Ferrybridge, in the County of York, England, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles and similar hollow glass articles. (From 25th May 1893 to 24th May 1894.)

THE SIAMESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION

THE Siamese Boundary Commission broke up at Mandalay on the 20th ultimo. Captain Davis, of the Northern Party, with a passport, visited the Laos country via Chieng-kong, Monglong, and Mongsing recrossing the Mekong on his return to join the Commissions. The Joint Commissioners demarcated the boundary up to Hongluk, but nothing could be done further as the Siamese representatives appear to have declined to proceed onwards for they apparently had no instructions to do so from their Government. The boundary, therefore, could not be demarcated beyond Hongluk; but the British party proceeded along the border making an accurate survey under Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C. B., R. E. It also endeavoured to ascertain from the headman of the various villages en route what is the actual boundary in those parts. Mongyou was reached and then Mongkhai, where the survey was completed and the Commission started for Fort Steadman via Kaington, where a long halt was made. The two Siamese officials and their escort then returned to Zimme across the frontiers via Meche and Mainghingyi the relationship with them is reported to have been most cordial throughout the Commission. A large tract of country has been visited and surveyed and the information obtained will be of the greatest value. It is most probable that the survey party will complete its work at Bangalore. The presence of the French on the Mekong river lends additional importance and interest to the work of the Commission. Lord Rosebery has now assured the Government at Paris that Great Britain will not interfere in the dispute which France has with Siam, and the likelihood is that there will be increased activity displayed in pushing forward the French sphere of influence to the south of the Shan States. The presence of France, the ally of Russia, on our southern frontiers of Burma can hardly be regarded with equanimity, as in the event of a Russian war, such dangerous neighbours would greatly increase the gravity of the situation. *Madras Mail.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·589	W	5	107·5	86·1	24	...	0·40	+0·17
Agra	29·619	N W	7	111·3	86·4	29	...	...	−0·12
Cawnpore..	29·665	E N E	4	101·0	77·6	61	...	3·70	...
Allahabad..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·633	W	4	106·5	89·2	32	...	1·19	+1·01
Jacobabad...	29·64	N	6	111·8	90·7	55	...	...	...
Karachi.....	29·96	W S W	14	95·0	79·7	76	...	...	...
Jeypore ...	29·674	W	5	106·1	81·4	33	...	0·07	−0·02
Ajmere	29·694	W	11	101·4	84·5	36	...	0·15	+0·08
Deesa	29·731	N W	9	102·9	81·2	57	...	...	−0·04
Ahmedabad	29·743	N W	11	103·3	81·6	39	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·720	W	16	97·5	76·4	63	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·764	W	13	100·9	74·2	73	...	...	−0·31
Veraval.....	29·775	Calm	4	90·2	77·7	73	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	29·698	W	11	102·8	79·6	44	...	0·19	+0·04
Indore.....	29·734	N W	4	100·0	77·1	61	...	0·17	−0·38
Saugor	29·672	W	4	99·9	80·1	44	...	0·24	+0·04
Jubbulpore.	29·705	Calm	1	99·5	78·1	42	...	0·66	+0·21
Hoshangabad	29·697	W S W	2	99·4	78·6	56	...	0·98	+0·41
Khandwa...	29·724	N W	8	103·2	88·8	51	...	0·29	−0·11
Raipur	29·682	S W	5	101·4	78·1	60	...	0·69	+0·01
Nagpur	29·699	S S W	5	102·8	78·4	50	...	2·12	+0·77
Amraoti	29·707	Calm	3	101·7	78·3	33	...	0·08	−0·78
Akola	29·707	N N W	6	97·8	79·8	45	...	0·29	−0·29
Surat	29·773	N W	F	98·7	80·1	65	...	...	−0·40
Malegaon ...	29·765	W N W	6	98·3	74·9	60	...	0·05	−0·37
Bombay	29·795	N N E	11	90·0	81·3	79	0·01	0·01	−2·70
Poona.....	29·815	W N W	8	97·1	73·4	83	0·16	0·16	−0·95
Aurangabad	29·755	W S W	4	95·5	72·6	57	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	29·811	W	6	94·7	73·0	82	0·19	1·24	−0·05
Ratnagiri....	29·777	N	7	90·3	81·8	73	...	0·01	−3·17
Belgaum	29·816	S S E	9	87·8	69·7	90	0·50	0·62	−0·63
Goa	29·786	E	3	89·1	81·3	84	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·776	Calm	5	87·3	80·1	78	...	0·06	−6·63
Mangalore..	29·793	N W	3	87·2	74·9	82	1·24	1·96	−4·20
Calicut	29·797	N W	8	86·3	77·3	78	...	3·53	−2·13
Cochin	29·797	E N E	M	87·3	77·4	80	0·30	1·96	−3·14
Bangal

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at SHAIK ABDULA DOCTOR STREET, near NULL BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions of the mortgagee, the executor of the will of the late Shapoorji Jamshedji Katrack, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the trustees of the Madressa Anjuman-i-Tayebi, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of the fronting Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2617, new No. 2881, old survey No. 1359, and new Survey No. 4651, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 93, new No. 96, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-nine and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and which said land and premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdul Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Ali Adam, and on or towards the south by a mosque of the Borah community, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of Hyderally Moolla Adamjee and Ibramjee Hussonjee Pitulwalla, and other tenants of the said trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, mortgagee's Solicitors, at their office in Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

2 cases white nain sooks.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
2 bales coloured blankets.
1 case Turkey red saries.
2 cases saffrons.

On account and at the risk of Essajee Esmalljee—
FD 51-100—50 bales old newspapers, ex s s Arroyo.
On account of the concerned.
2 cases 48 Pieces Tennis Flannel 28 inches.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 7, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Erdington House," Mazagon, near the "Hancock Bridge," very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture by "Winbridge," "John Roberts," and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (especially built for the Indian climate) beautiful Satsuma, Kaga, Majolica, and Doulton cabinet ornaments, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oil paints, rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of E EYRES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Tookaram Bhagvant and Co.

5414 ¼—4 cases Brass sheets landed per ex s s "Rheinfels."

AT 1-30 P. M.

2 Second-hand office palanquin in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 powerful bay waler mare, 8 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strong built victoria with removable coach box.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 7, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property in old Jamlee Moholla Street, advertised for Sale THIS DAY is Postponed until further notice.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of barrels, boxes, cordage, felt, leather pieces, yokes, mamootees, steel, iron, leather chippings, &c.

Also one Boochoba tent, one field officer's tent.
4 private B. R. S. P.. 4 enclosure walls.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT THE OLD SECRETARIAT, FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Old Secretariat by order of Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadoor.

A large quantity of building materials consisting of rafters, copper, and lead pipes, windows, iron, copper boilers,, &c.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT CHINCHPOOGLY, OPPOSITE THE GREAT EASTERN MILL.

On TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Anunda Seeva and Co.. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Khoja Joomabhoy Moosa in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th February 1891, the undermentioned properties (lot No. 1 in one lot and lots No. 2 and 3 in the other lot.)

LOT 1.—All that piece of Government Foras ground containing by admeasurement 1532 and five-ninths square yards or there abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 284, new No. 1385, old survey No. 399 and 406 and new survey No. 2-3393, 3-3442, 2-3440, 1 A-3611, 1 A-3447, 2 A-3603, situate on the west side of Parel Road Passage without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the public passage on the west by the the G. I. P. Railway line, on the north by the land of Muncherjee Framjee Cama and on the South by the land of Muncherjee Framjee Cama.

LOT 2.—All the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in all that piece of Government Foras ground, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as those of Lot 1 situate on the Parel Road Passage and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the land described as lot 3, on the North by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama. and on the south by the land described as lot 1.

LOT 3.—All the right, title and interest of the mortgagor in all that piece of Government Foras ground containing by admeasurement 181, and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as those of lot 1 situate on the Parel Road Passage and bounded on the East by the land described as lot 2, on the west and south by the land described as lot 1, and on the north by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND OR BHATTY FIELDS AT MALHAR IN SALSETTE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Muncherjee Pestonjee Cholcar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Munmohundass Jaikissondass and Choonilall Jaikissondass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage, dated the 27th day of March, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All those several pieces of land or bhatty fields, together with the mango and other trees, and a well standing thereon, situate at Malhar Mowjay Vadwan in Salsette, admeasuring 95 acres and 18 3-9 goontas or thereabouts bounded on the east by a bhatty field of Mahadeorao Bhasker, bearing survey No. 12. on the west by a land known as Gavtan of Mahadeorao Bhasker and boundary of the village of Malhar, on the south by the boundary of Malhar village. and on the north by the boundary of Akoorali village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 7, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHVUR, by 6 a.m., on FRIDAY, 9th June, 1893, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESHKHIND, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista : Mahableshwar, 2nd June 1893

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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SEEDLING AMARYLLIS ....Rs. 4-8 doz. Rs. 30—100.
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Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., &c.

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PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at 99 *ex div.* for Consols in London, and 98¼ for Rentes in Paris. A further sum of about £600,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday ; and the wave of monetary stringency, principally caused by the financial troubles in Australia which has been passing over the London market, with serious results on the Stock Exchange, would now appear to be fast receding, a further reduction in the market rates of discount of ¼ per cent. having been made both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 and 2¼ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday, at 37 7/16d. per oz. ; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. higher, at £64 7-16 ; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent lower, at 82½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 550,000, ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83 to 83·12 cents. per oz. The Indian Council allotted 10 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta and Bombay yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 2 21-32d. to 1s. 2 23-32d., and a lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 11-16d. the highest rate obtained for the Bills showing an advance of 3-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1-32d. as the highest price fetched by extra Transfers placed meantime. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2⅜d. Braziers' Copper was 5s. lower at £51 10s. per ton. Yellow Metal was quoted at 4⅜.

The London periodical skin sales opened yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, both Madras and Bombay Skins being dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower. The number of Goat Skins to be offered at these Sales is 1,040,000, and of Sheep Skins 770,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having reached 15,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Americans remained at 4 5-16d. per lb. ; but East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. higher in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee, and in "Good" Hingunghat. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was also 1-16d. higher, at 4 9-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for October-November deliveries. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm and advancing.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent yesterday to 7 13-16 cents ; and September Futures were 20 points lower, at 7·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales ; and the total figures this season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years in the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts.....	8,000	6,000	6,000
Two days' do. ...	11,000	9,000	8,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,855,000	6,917,000	6,778,000

Following New York, our local Cotton Market has given way Re. 1 per candy to-day. The feeling has been steady at the decline ; but business has been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 550 Bhownugger, at Rs. 200-5 ; and 100 Dharwar at Rs. 200 ; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 300 Bhownugger at Rs. 195-8 ; 300 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 190 ; and 100 each of Karanjia at Rs. 201 ; and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, with a moderate business for export passing ; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS are firm and in moderate request by shippers. *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-6 ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,931	bales.
Wheat	76,420	cwts.
Linseed	31,955	,,
Rapeseed	23,380	,,
Poppyseed	2,467	,,
Groundnuts	2,410	,,
Castorseed	1,694	,,
Rice	5,619	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull, and rates may be called 17s. to 18s. per ton, nominal, for early June shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, without any enquiry for remittance, and, before long, the rate became 1s. 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively, at which a fair amount was taken ; and for forward, we have heard of 1s. 2 5-8d. for Telegraphic offering for transfer to the end of the year. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 13-16d. to the 15th July, and 1s. 2 25-32d. thereafter, at which, a little was done, and the rate then became 1s. 2 27-32d., the market closing somewhat firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 21/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 5/8 to 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 27-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·56	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at somewhat enhanced rates, 105⅜ having been attained by Fours for Money and 105½ for Account by the afternoon ; and at closing, further advance of 1-16 per cent. had been established.

SHARES are still quiet : but we note an advance of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas, and Oriental Mill shares ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in James Greaves. Hingoli Press shares are Rs. 12½ ; and New Indian Rs. 2½ higher. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,095.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Saigon-Bangkok route interrupted.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted : this closes the Key West, Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica-Haiti routes.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	5	19 p.m.	16	11
Teheran	6	2	8 p.m.	...	36
Suez	6	3	.. p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 6th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	4
,, Kurrachee	...	11	...	1
,, Madras	...	58	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending May 27th, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	37,101	32,043	5,058	...	...	9,275
Goods	61,127	85,513	...	21,386	..	1,35,052
Other earnings	8,574	14,602	...	6,028	...	9,268
Weekly total.	1,09,802	1,32,158	..	22,356	...	..
Aggregate ..	21,62,394	26,15,989	...	...	..	1,53,595

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5.

10 p.m. ... 84·1

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

6 a.m. ... 83·1
10 a.m. ... 85·7
2 p.m. ... 88·5
4 p.m. ... 85·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOSCOLO—May 30, at Bellevue Villa, Calcutta, the wife of Mr F A Boscolo, of a son.
HUGHES—May 29, at Kodaikanal, the wife of W Hughes, Supg Engr, D P W. of a son.

DEATHS.

BRERETON—May 28, at Spring Glen, Coonoor, Mary Louisa, the devoted wife of Colonel Willoughby Thomas Brereton, M S C, Commandant, Nair Brigade.
BERKELEY—May 19, in Camp, Rajshaye, Robert Stephen Fitzhardinge Berkeley, only son of the late Stephen Berkeley, Dehra Doon, accidentally shot, aged 19 years.
FLYTER—May 20, at Manharpur, G-N Railway, of malarious fever, James Arthur, eldest son of Mr J A Flyter, Opium Department, aged 22 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Pro Bono Publico" is distressed that still another official did not find a place on the Indian Honours List. But as it is not our practice to recommend people for honours or promotion we cannot undertake to remedy the oversight.

The Quaker's remark is quite apposite, and will not be forgotten when the time comes, which is not yet.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1893.

THE advantages offered by Tasmania to the Anglo-Indian in search of a land in which to rest after toiling and boiling for the best years of his life in India, have been recently set forth in a very engaging light. Further south than the Australian Continent—half of which is within the Tropics—Tasmania possesses an ideal climate. But after all it is a very small country, with a small and unimportant population, which is not likely to grow either in numbers or in wealth. It has coal, but not in paying quality or quantity ; it has copper and iron, but the attempts to work those minerals have resulted in loss and not in profit. Without ruling Tasmania out of the competition when the problem is to find a new and a more promising land for the weary Anglo-Indian, it may be as well to turn our eyes in the direction of New Zealand. We may say frankly that our attention has been called to the important group of islands—known generally as New Zealand, but which might have been more appropriately named New Britain—by the kindness of the Colonial Government, which has favoured us with two interesting documents recently published "by authority" at Wellington. The first of these which came to hand, is the report of the results of the census of New Zealand taken on the night of the 5th April, 1891, and analysed with great skill and ability by Mr. E. J. Von Dadelszen, the Registrar-General of the Colony. This valuable report took two years to complete, and it bears the date of 1893. The second contribution to a knowledge of the natural resources and capabilities of the Islands is "The Crown Lands Guide," published by the authority of the Hon. John Mackenzie, Minister of Lands, and extensively circulated in India. The object of publishing the Crown Lands Guide is to afford to those who may be unacquainted with the land system of the Colony, information as to the character and localities of Crown lands, and the terms and conditions on which they may be obtained, so that people who are in quest of land may set about its collection without much trouble. The conditions of settlement are easy and elastic, allowing of occupation with right of purchase, and of occupation without right of purchase, but with a lease in perpetuity, the difference being that in the one case a man may settle on the land and pay the one pound or two pounds an acre which will make him a free holder, in instalments spread over a series of years, or if that method be too onerous will give him the land in perpetuity of what is practically a peppercorn rent. A description of land now available for selection in each of the ten land districts, and the ruling prices and general indications as to climate, fertility, and prospects are to be found in this most seductive of Guides.

While the British Islands are two only, with inconsiderable appendices, New Zealand consists of three—the North, Middle, and Steuart Islands—with more or less important islands and islets around the coasts. The 40th degree of south latitude bisects these islands, Great Britain begins nearly at the 40th latitude, north of the Equator, and extends very nearly to the 60th. The British Isles enjoy a pronouncedly northern climate their Antipodes bask under a southern sun. New Zealand is what Great Britain would be were the extreme north of Scotland to be on the parallel of latitude passing through Central France, and Devon and Sussex in line with Algiers and Tunis. The climate is mild and equable, and resembles that of a moister Italy rather than that of England or Scotland. Mr. Fortescue predicts in one of the current reviews that the New Zealander will be gay and light-hearted like the bright Southerner, and will know nothing of the gloom and grumpiness which his fathers owe to the fogs of a more bracing but more disagreeable climate. The Guide, however, indulges in no such foreboding, but dilates complacently on the advantages of a climate which enables the North Island—about three-fourths the size of England and Wales—to grow wheat and maize, the sweet as well as the ordinary potato, and all garden fruits in the greatest perfection ; while the orange, the grape, the olive, and mulberry ripen in the open air. The climate is so mild that stock are not housed from one end of the year to the other—a fact which derives a certain sinister importance from the invention of a practicable method of freezing and transporting beef and mutton in large and ever-increasing quantities to English and other markets. This new industry has caused a great demand for the forest country in the north which is now being fast converted into grazing land. In a fairly good year a settler can select bush land in May, and fell, burn, and sow grass seed which will be ready to feed stock in the following May. That Mr. Fortescue was not wholly in error in regard to the witchery of the climate, we may gather from the incidental reference to the retiring Native :—"In the sunny climate of North Island the Maori has found conditions very suitable to his love of indolent freedom." Of the forty-two thousand Maoris still extant forty thousand are in the North Island, of which they possess the half, "and are very well to do." In the Middle Island the other two thousand Maories are to be found. The contentment and prosperity of the natives, and their increasing civilization are, in the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie, a sufficient guarantee against any future collision between the two races. It would be interesting to know whether the Maori is too happy or too proud to trouble himself to take domestic service. If he be free from prejudice in that point, the possibility of getting good native servants on the spot would doubtless go far to decide Anglo-Indians to give New Zealand a preference when seeking a new home. The conditions on which estates can be acquired are easy and alluring to a degree. Land varies in value according to fertility and situation, from 6s. or 10s. to 30s. or 40s. an acre. Town and village lands are sold by auction at £20 to £30 an acre ; suburban lands in the vicinity of towns at an upset price of £2. Land may be taken on the optional system—that is, it may be occupied under a license, and after ten or twenty-five years, on payment of the cost price the land becomes the property of the occupier. In all cases residence—which means the building of a house—must begin in a year, and improvements to the extent of thirty per cent. on the price of the land must be made within six years.

Now, if we turn to the report of the census, we shall see how the new New Zealanders turn all these facilities for happiness to account. The population, on the 5th April, 1891, numbered, exclusive of the Maoris, 626,658 persons, occupying a country only one-sixth smaller than Great Britain, blessed with an Italian climate and a fertile soil. The rate of average annual increase in the previous five years was 1·66 ; in the preceding quinquennium it was 3·61 per annum. Seven thousand persons left the Colony between the census of 1881 and that of 1886 ; five thousand left between the latter year and 1891. The excess of departures over arrivals amounted really to 16,000. This was due largely to the fact that while expenditure on public works in New Zealand had been curtailed, "a large expenditure of loan money was going on in Australia." The disproportion between the sexes which gave an excess of seventy thousand men over the number of women in 1871, has since steadily diminished, the excess being now scarcely forty thousand. The number of residents born in the United Kingdom showed a decrease of five per cent. on the numbers five years before. The New-Zealand-born are now 58 per cent. of the whole population. The English-born numbered 117,000 ; the Scottish, 51,000 ; and the Irish, 47,000. The immigration now no longer balances the emigration, though the Welsh show a small increase of 2,214. What is strange is that the results of three censuses show that the proportion of married and unmarried males diminishes, but the proportion of widowers increases ; amongst the women the proportion of unmarried and widowed increase, while the married diminish. Of the women between 15 and 45 more than half were unmarried ; of the 65,000 unmarried 31,893 were under twenty, and the rest were between twenty and forty-five. This is a state of things the more remarkable, seeing that there is an excess of some forty thousand men over the number of women. Another curious indication is that while in 1886 the average number of births was one in 3·33 years to each family it fell to one in 3·66 years in the ensuing few years. In other words, while every three hundred and thirty-three married couples had a hundred children five years ago, recently there are only one hundred children to every three hundred and sixty-two at the present time. The births have declined both numerically and in proportion to the number of the population. There was a simultaneous, but not proportionate, decline in the number of marriages. New Zealand families are not so numerous and are less prolific than they were. In 1874 the marriage rate was higher in New Zealand than in any of the other Australasian Colonies ; it is now the smallest, though there has not been any tendency to increase, rather the contrary. In Australia the same rule obtains in regard to the birth-rate—there has been a decline in all the Colonies, but the greatest falling off is in New Zealand. Obviously there is room enough in New Zealand for any number of Anglo-Indians who may choose to settle in its fern-clad valleys and wooded mountains.

WHILE nothing has transpired as to the nature and scope of the recommendations submitted in the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee to the Government, there is reason to believe that means have been suggested which will suffice to relieve the State from its more pressing embarrassments, without resorting to fresh taxation. No immediate action is looked for but anxiety as to the future is perceptibly relieved, for the way is more clear. An impression prevails in well-informed circles that a loan will be raised to tide over immediate difficulties ; it is even expected that a loan will be raised in the course of the present month. However this may be, the anticipation is that exchange will be strengthened as time goes on, and that the Government will not find it necessary to resort to the "stop-gap" of a heavy addition to a load of taxation already sufficiently burdensome. A rise of exchange of even one penny in the rupee would go far to restore the equilibrium, which is now wanting to the Indian Budget, and that rise at least seems to be within reach.

A VERY ill-advised proposal to cut short the building of a fire brigade station in Hornby Row on land in the possession of the Municipality, was very rightly withdrawn after the unreasonable nature of the objections to that site had been shown by the Commissioner. Some eight or nine years ago a narrow gully, called Gunbow Lane, off the main thoroughfare, was widened by the purchase for a considerable sum of four large houses, which were pulled down so as to permit of the Lane being widened from some eight or twelve feet to forty feet. It was an essential part of the plan that the surplus land acquired should be sold in order to partly re-imburse the outlay ; but no purchasers could be found. Now that an opportunity presents itself for utilising the practically waste ground it would be mere folly to let it pass unutilised, and buy other and very costly land from Government for the proposed fire station. On that point everyone is now agreed, and we only mention it in order to call attention to another and equally forgotten part of the original scheme. A proposal to widen Gunbow Lane for its own sake would never have been entertained. The purpose in view was to open up the close and overcrowded and most insanitary native quarter in the north of the Fort, which Dr. H. Green truly described as the most dangerous to the public health in the whole city. But beyond purchasing and removing at a heavy expenditure the large houses at the western end of the Lane, absolutely nothing has been done in the interval to open a way for air, and light and health into the lanes and blind alleys beyond. They are still in the state which Dr. Green justly considered a danger to the health of the City. The true relation of the large expenditure incurred in the opening up of Gunbow Lane to the larger question of the sanitation of the City will be more easily understood if we recall the fact that the step was taken after a well-considered scheme to open up the southern half of the Fort had been foiled—partly on the ground that the condition of the more exclusively native quarter of the City was so much worse that it required to be dealt with first. A public-spirited citizen offered to make the Municipality a free gift of nearly the whole of the land required to connect Rampart Row with Hummum Street, by the construction of a new street, if the Corporation would acquire the small additional area of land required and make the roadway. Mr. Ollivant at once grasped the importance of closing with this liberal offer, and the majority of the Corporation were well-disposed to approve of the scheme. Dr. Peterson, however, opposed the measure with great pertinacity, on the ground that such an improvement was not required, and that the donor of the land would profit by the opening up of his property—which may have been true to some small extent, but not at all sufficient to recoup him the value of the land in that locality, which is now quite prohibitive. But what unfortunately decided the majority of the Corporation to refuse to accept the offer of the land and open up the south part of the Fort was the plausible representation that it would be wrong to expend money on the side of Rampart Row when the region off Hornby Row was in worse case. It was, therefore, determined without loss of time to open up the latter, and with that view Mr. Ollivant proposed the acquisition of the four houses standing to the west of Gunbow Lane. The initial outlay was heavy, and none of it was recouped by the proposed sale of the superfluous land. The result was that the contemplated improvement has still to be carried out. The sooner it is taken in hand, and a thoroughfare driven from west to east through that foul, filthy, and airless, and very populous quarter, the better for the City.

THE restless and almost feverish anxiety displayed by our French neighbours about our occupation of Egypt, and the arguments and statements produced to show the necessity of our speedy evacuation of that territory are endless. The *Memorial Diplomatique* which, by the way, has a plausibly written, but as far as its facts are concerned highly misleading article on the insecurity of British rule in India, has the following note on the Egyptian question :—"A good deal is being said of the new phase upon which the Egyptian question is about to enter ; and of the renewed efforts which will be made to compel the English Cabinet to recall its troops from the valley of the Nile. Some anxiety is expressed as to what, under the circumstances, will be the attitude of the Porte. The Turkish Government is prof

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the House of Commons, last night, several questions were put as to what action the Government proposed to take in view of the resolution passed regarding the examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that the matter was of the deepest importance, and he asked for a few days to consider the question.

LATEST EXHIBITION OF DUBLIN DISLOYALTY.

The Dublin Corporation have rejected the congratulatory addresses which had been drawn up for presentation to her Majesty the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of York to the Princess May of Teck.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY M. CONSTANS.

PARIS, JUNE 6.

A speech made by M. Constans at Toulouse advocating a tolerant and comprehensive Republic including the Moderates of the Left and the Liberals of the Right and accepting an alliance with Papacy has created much sensation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6.

President Cleveland has informed certain members of the Press who interviewed him, that Congress will be summoned to meet between this and the beginning of September, unless events should necessitate an earlier meeting. Meanwhile, he said, the Nation must consider for itself the merits of the present financial policy which compels the purchase of silver bullion for which there is no use with gold from the Reserve. A continuance of this operation, he added, would endanger the country's welfare.

THE HUNGARIAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

VIENNA, JUNE 5.

The Czarewitch has notified to the Emperor Francis Joseph his intention of attending the Hungarian Autumn Manœuvres, at which the Emperor William will also be present.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

THE RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Russian Commissioner, whose name is Colohel Ignatief, has been interviewed by Colonel Yate.

The Russian Commissioner who met Colonel Yate at Kushk was accompanied by a Young Russian assistant, the meeting was very friendly and after dining, the two representatives examined the ground near the neighbourhood.

CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA.

News has been received from Persia regarding riots at Shiraz. It appears that the troops who were supported by the Arab and Baharloo tribes when ordered to disperse, fraternized with the rioters, and attacked their supports. The Kavam-ul-Mulk who has been ordered to Teheran and the Shah, who remains in Shiraz, have yielded to all the demands of the mob. The Amin-es-Sultan fears that the disaffection may spread to other countries.

A telegram, dated 17th May, says that a large crowd had occupied the telegraph office at Shiraz since the 13th instant; many demanding reduction in bread; that the proper rate of exchange between silver and copper money should be fixed; and that protection should be given against the Arab tribes. Assurances were given on these points by the Governor. They demanded first that the Kavam-ul-Mulk should be degraded, and then expelled. The Shah thereupon determined to use force, and has directed that if the mob has not dispersed by this afternoon from the telegraph compound, they shall be cleared by force, if necessary, in order that they may be prepared for diversion of traffic.

The telegraph authorities in London and India have been warned of what has occurred.

THE 40 B. L. GUNS.

No report has been received this week concerning the progress made with the 40 B. L. guns.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

All is quiet in the Chin Hills.

THE AMIR'S ENGLISH AGENT.

Mr. Pyne leaves Simla for Kabul on Monday.

THE C. D. ACTS COMMISSION.

The Commission connected with C. D. Acts commenced work yesterday. Only Meerut, Lucknow, and Umballa will be visited.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

It is practically settled that Colonel Richardson and the escort of native officers now in England for the Imperial Institute ceremony, will remain for the Royal marriage, not returning to India before July or August.

The Home Government have tried to insist that the cost should be paid by India, although what the Royal Wedding pageant has to do with India is difficult to say.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Forbes arrived here on the evening of the 3rd inst.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 5.

The Hall Line s. s. Looksley Hall arrived here from Karachi *via* Marseilles, yesterday morning.

The City Line s.s. City of Venice arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

The Anchor Line s.s. Australia left here for Bombay.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6.

The s. s. Teheran left here this afternoon.

The Italian s. s. Bisagno left here for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

H. M. S. Tyne sailed for London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been firm and advancing.

2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Reules	98⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 7-16
Bar Silver	37 7-8

The sum of about £600,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CANTONMENT ACT COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The Cantonment Act Commission, under the presidency of Mr. Ibbetson, has assembled at Umballa. Major Wilson, Military Department, Secretariat, has been placed on special duty with the Commissioners to render any assistance they may require in their investigations.

STAFF RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

The question of staff re-organisation as affecting the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-master's Department is still in a fluid state. It must to all appearances await the changes consequent on the abolition of the Presidency Commands, when it will have to be decided whether there is to be a chief of the Staff for all India.

THE RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER.

Colonel Ignatieff, the Russian Commissioner, has at last met Lieutenant-Colonel Yate on the Kushk river, and the work of deciding the question of water rights is being amicably proceeded with. The Commissioners will first consult the protocol of agreement arrived at as the result of the Boundary Commission, showing the arrangement then come to regarding the local canals, and will ascertain what changes have since taken place in their course and what justification, if any, there is for these alterations.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT A. B. C. CRAWFORD.

Lieutenant A. B. C. Crawford, Devonshire Regiment, fell a victim to enteric fever at Rawalpindi, on Monday. He was buried with full military honors.

THE LATE REV. FR. ALLSEITS., S. J.

THE friends and acquaintances of the late Father Felix Allseits, S. J., will learn with deep regret of his death, which took place at the St. Stanislaus' Institution, at Bandora, on Monday.

Father Allseits was born at Sigmaringen, Germany, in 1847. After a most successful college career, he entered the Society of Jesus, in September, 1867. He came to India in 1882. Being a man possessing an exceptional knowledge of the Classics he was, from the time of his advent in India, engaged in teaching at the St. Xavier's and St. Mary's Colleges. In 1889 he was placed at the head of the Society's School at Bandora, which he conducted with great skill and success. Although suffering from the effects of a tropical climate, he nevertheless worked on with unflagging zeal and energy. He had spent the month of May at the St. Xavier's Sanitarium, at Khandalla, but was forced to leave on account of a chill caught during the recent foggy weather on the hills. A severe attack of fever set in, to which he finally succumbed on Monday. The funeral took place yesterday morning, at which Dr. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, officiated, assisted by a large number of the secular and regular clergy.

GOLD IN BURMA.

MR. P. O. WILSON, F. G. S. writes to the *Rangoon Times*:—"When visiting Mandalay, last January I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Herman Ascher, who is trying to obtain from the Government a concession to mine for gold in the Katha district in the north of Burma; and I was inivted to accompany him on his tour through the country to locate some gold reefs which he had discovered a year before. We went to the end of the railway; and thence marched through the country. We stopped at the streams to do some "panning;" and, out of about sixty pans, there was hardly one that did not show "color." On our way we examined many ancient native workings; and I returned at the end of February to pay a visit to the Mysore mines. Having thoroughly inspected these mines, I returned to the Karha district at the beginning of the current month. The geological formation of the country is difficult to determine, the surface being for the most part alluvial soil and vegetable mould several feet thick; but, whenever I could make observations, I found that the bed-rock is granitic, broken by numerous intrusive dykes of greenstone, much decomposed on, and near, the surface, the greenstone having been converted nto a red clay. The rock has been fissured and these fissures filled with a white quartz more, or less, discolored by the decomposition of the sulphide of iron. This white quartz is rich in gold; and from the numerous, and extensive, occurrence of native workings, the gold must exist over a large area. The sub-division of Mansi, and the Northern part of the adjacent sub-division of the Wuntho district, certainly contain much gold awaiting the efforts of the miner. I hope soou to see a report from Dr. Noetling, who is, I believe, the Government Geologist. I am informed that the Government of India have issued, or are issuing, a new Mining Code or Rules for the working of minerals in this country, and I have seen a draft of some of the rules which are to govern this industry. I was much disappointed to find that, instead of obtaining the Mining Laws of the Australian Colonies, of the South American Republics of the United States or of the South African Republic (Transvaal), that is to say, of those Colonies or Republics which owe their wealth and advancemont so much to their mining industries, and whose Mining Codes are the result of great experience in the practical working of mines; the Government of India, ignoring them all, have attempted to envolve rules for themselves. And, as a miner of over 20 years experience in various parts of the world, I must unhesitatingly say that the rules I have seen, instead of encouraging, mining, will most effectually check and hamper prospecting, and are as nicely calculated to induce people to keep out of mining as any rules could be, which have been drawn up by one totally unacquainted with the requirements of mining, and prospecting, and the conditions necessary to induce men to risk their money, and their lives, in such work in a country like Upper Burma. I believe it is a open secret that, one of the Rules authorises the granting of a miner's Exploring License on payment of the sum of Rs. 10; but under this License, *the holder may not excavate to a greater depth than 2ft.* There are other conditions as to the transfer of leases, and the formation of Syndicates, or companies, which have evidently been drawn up by some one equally unconversant with the requirements of miners, and under the impression that prospectors are usually themselves large capitalists willing, and able, to find the necessary £ 100,000, or £ 200,000; to thoroughly equip and work a gold mine. The climate, in the hills where the gold is found, is better than in many parts where I have worked—say Republic of Columbia. The hills rise from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above, sea level. Fuel is plentiful; the wood on the spot; and coal within a reasonable distance. Labour would at first have to be obtained from India; but I do not doubt that after a short time, Shans would come in and work as they do on the railways. The cost of labour imperial from India would be infinitely cheaper than the labour employed in South Africa or in south America. The ground is most fertile, and vegetables and fruits can be grown with very little care, and all the grain for feeding the men is produced on the spot. Both cattle and sheep are scarce, and dear; but this could soon be remedied as they thrive well in this district. The only thing, that I can see, against the successful development of a large gold mining industry in Upper Burma, is the difficulty of getting the Government of India to borrow a little experience in the drafting of a Mining Code, from those countries which owe their prosperity to this great industry."

GENERAL KIREJEFF, a man who is well known at the Old Catholic Conferences for his interest in the reunion of the Eastern and Western National Churches, has an article in the *Moskowskija Wiademosti* on the Russification of the names of towns in Russia. He thinks that the process ought not to stop at the Baltic Provinces, but should be extended to the capital. "Either "Petrograd or "Petroff," he suggests, should be substituted for the purely German name "Petersburg." The other Moscow papers reject the proposal with emphasis, though for a very curious reason. It cannot be long, they say, before the Imperial residence and seat of Government will be transferred from St. Petersburg to Moscow, because Russia, since she acceded to the unification of Germany, has little more to seek in the West. The course of events is driving her eastwards. The western frontier of Russia is fixed, but her eastern frontier is still a long way from being settled. St. Petersburg is merely an "interim capital," which was both necessary and useful while Russia had to force Sweden, Poland, and other Powers to know that she was an European State, and not like Turkeyd, a part of Asia which had lodged, itself in Europe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Italy have given up the idea of manufacturing the magazine rifles, says the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which are destined to replace those at present in the hands of their infantry. The Steyr manufactory in Austria, have received the order to make the new rifles for the Italian troops. Two members of the firm of Steyr are at present in Rome, arranging the details of the order.

IT is stated in ecclesiastical circles in Rome that the Pope will in no case give his consent to the marriage of the Prince of Naples with a non-Catholic Princess.

BY order of the Emperor William some grand siege manœuvres will take place about the end of September next around the fortress of Thorn. Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, detached from the 2nd and 17th Army Corps, will form the attacking party. The Emperor will assist at these manœuvres.

FLYING through the air and walking on the water appear to be occupying the attention of some of our American friends who not content with running the biggest show on earth, and fixing up wonders of all kinds for the astonishment of mankind, are anxious to excel in these hitherto unsuccessful modes of locomotion. Professor Langley, Director of the Technical Department of the Smithsonian Institution, has constructed a machine which, it is claimed, outdoes the steering balloon. The machine is shaped like the body of a fish. It is composed of a new metal believed to be an alloy of aluminum and steel, covered with Chinese silk, driven by a small engine, in which, in lieu of water, a volatile hydrocarbon is used. Captain Boyton, the inventor of the well-known swimming suit, gave an exhibition on the River Thames recently of his new water-boots, with his troop of aquatic acrobats. The water-boots are in reality miniature air-tight canoes attached to the performer's feet. According to the description given, the rate of progress was extremely slow, but the party accomplished their purpose of walking from Chelsea to London Bridge.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND and Lieutenant Gordon in Chitral, remain with an escort of about 50 Sikhs after Dr. Robertson's departure, which took place without incident, on May 6.

THE news from Swat is confirmed that all wealthy traders of Thana and elsewhere are removing their families and goods to British territory. The Maliks of Thana and Mingawarah are purchasing horses and collecting men and arms, expecting to be attacked shortly by Umra Khan. The Swat Jirga went to solicit aid from Boner, but the Bonerwals evaded giving a direct reply; there is, however, no reason why, in the event of Umra Khan's serious descent upon Swat, they should not join in and assist their neighbours.

IT is rumoured, says a Calcutta contemporary, that Colonel Conway-Gordon, C.I.E., Director-General of the Burma Ruby Mines, who is now on his way to England on leave, will counsel the suspension of operations.

CAPTAIN H. L. WILSON, of the s. s. Clan Mackenzie, now in Calcutta, writes to a contemporary:—As an old trader to Calcutta I have for some time felt that the present system of sailing brigs for the Pilot Service is now obsolete, and although in the past it has been ably performed, I maintain that it might be improved upon. In fact, it has not advanced with the age. The late cyclone, in which I, unfortunately, had to spend five days, has convinced me more than ever in my conviction. When I arrived at the Sandheads on the 23rd instant, had the pilot vessel (of whatever type she may have been) kept underweigh and so able to make a lee side to launch her boat, I might have been boarded without undue risk to life or property, and thus have proceeded up the river on my voyage, instead of having to pass a most unpleasant time dodging my steamer around the centre of the cyclone, to the annoyance and inconvenience of passengers.

BY the keenness with which Colonel Symon is taking up the matter of revolver shooting at Simla, says the Lahore paper, he is earning the gratitude of the army; for there is every reason to hope that the impulse given to the habit of practice with officers' weapons at head-quarters will not be without effect next cold weather in the various stations to which officers now collected in Simla will return. The institution by Colonel Symons of revolver matches at the late Rifle meeting at Simla—and his carrying off one of the prizes himself—will give a much-needed stimulus to revolver shooting.

THERE has been no further development of late in the situation in Keonjhar. Recent advices show that order is being satisfactorily re-established but there can be no effectual pacification of the country until the ringleaders are arrested.

FIFTEEN of the sons of the late ex-King of Oudh have submitted a petition, says the *Statesman*, to the Viceroy, praying for an early administration of the estate of his Highness. It seems that, though the ex-King died in 1887, his affairs have not yet been wound up. The delay is thought to be due to the fact that the administrator had difficulty in disposing of the immovable portion of the estate; but now that this has been done, the petitioners urge that there is no longer any reason for keeping them out of such share of the inheritance as may be due to them. Since the ex-King's death, five other co-sharers have died. The memorialists also ask that their "present poor condition" may influence the Government in making a disposal of the estate. It seems that a proposal has been made by Government to set apart a certain sum of money for the creation of a permanent fund for the maintenance of the Imambarah establishment at Garden Reach and an Oudh family cemetery. The memorialists approve of this proposal, and they suggest that the late ex-King's share in the Government promissory notes for five lakhs of rupees, the interest of which is paid from the Lucknow treasury, might be made the nucleus of this fund, to which might be added the shares of such of the heirs to his late Majesty's estate as have died intestate and without lineal heirs,

UMBRELLAS still hold their place, writes the *Englishman*, among the principal minor articles of import in Calcutta. It appears from the Collector of Customs' returns, that over 2½ millions were imported during the past official year, the total value amounting to nearly 21 lakhs of rupees. This, it will be seen, is at the rate of a little less than one rupee apiece. As compared with the cost of the corresponding article in Europe, this is not at first sight an unreasonable charge, but it seems that a considerable profit is made on the twelve-anna article. Mr. Marriott reports that the trade during the past year has been fairly profitable both to sellers and buyers, so much so, that other importers are coming into the market. The returns of the past quinquennium, show, that India can take at present rates a round two million umbrellas per annum. This does not appear to be a very large consumption, considering the population. We are not aware that there is any considerable manufacture of umbrellas in India, and the imports, which we believe come almost exclusively to Calcutta, give only one umbrella per annum to every 140 individuals. We have no exact particulars concerning the average "life" of the Indian gingham—a word by the by of some opprobrium has applied to the English umbrella, but one which exactly describes the imported article in this country. If we may judge, however, from the multiplicity of the uses to which the umbrella is put in India, it is very doubtful whether the commoner sort can outlive a year. By day it is once an umbrella and a sunshade, by night apparently a moonshade, if we may coin the word, and when the sky is overcast it is a shelter against something else, of which, as of so many other things in the East, the Western intelligence has no cognizance. We may suppose, therefore, that the wear and tear upon this useful article is very great, and the comparatively small consumption can be explained only by the theory that even ten or twelve annas is too high a price for the great mass of possible buyers. Having regard, indeed, to the average income of the people, ten or twelve annas is a large price to pay for what is after all a luxury; and we may expect that if increased competition result in a fall of prices, imports will rise in proportion.

THE approaching abolition of the Presidential system, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*, under which three separate armies have hitherto been maintained in India, and the amalgamation of the whole into one real Indian Army under one real Commander-in-Chief, presents to the Government of India such a favourable opportunity as will probably never occur again for re-adjusting the disorganised Staff of the army and for putting it—if such is possible—on a sounder footing than ever it stood before. Something has already been shown of the Machiavelian manner in which a very carefully selected Simla committee was able to persuade the Government to acquiesce in their recommendation to convert a thoroughly healthy, practical, scientific Staff, which had stood successfully the trial of all possible tests, into a theoretical, unpractical Department, which is rotten to the core, and which has broken down so completely during a period of almost undisturbed peace, that it has clearly proved its own inability to stand the strain of war, or probably even of a severe famine. Probably no man ever repented any act of his life, so sincerely, and so bitterly, as did Lord Roberts that fatal act of his when he allowed himself to be persuaded to give his assent to the obliteration of his old department which, under him had become the most important branch of the Army Staff, and an example to the whole world for talent, zeal and real practical efficiency, without which the complicated administration of the army could not be properly conducted during peace time, and success in war was an undoubted impossibility. It will ever remain to us, as it is no doubt still to him, a profound mystery how such a methodical, practical, experienced and talented officer as he is, could ever have been cajoled into lending his name to a scheme which, at one stroke of the pen, undid all the splendid work wnich he himself had done for so many years, and destroyed the department which he himself had during 30 years mainly assisted to bring to perfection. That his repentance was deep and sincere, owing to his foresight and thorough appreciation of the dangers ahead, is well known to his most intimate friends, and must have been clearly shown in his official protest to Government; therefore we find it hard to explain away the delay which has occurred in undoing the evil which was done by those who, we hope, were only ignorant of the dangers attending on their ambitious designs. Ambitions is perhaps too mild a term to apply to people who considered themselves so far superior to Lord Roberts as to presume to teach him that the army in India can be conducted without the aid of what he knew to be the most important department contained in it. If, as it is quite possible, Sir George White has any word to say on this most important subject, there can be little doubt as to what he will say, for though he has not had much experience of Staff work according to the old system under which the Quarter-master General's Department lead the way everywhere, yet he knows better than most men, the inestimable value of practical experience as opposed to theory, and we share with the whole army the most implicit confidence in his sagacity. We therefore will continue to hope confidently that the final decision in this matter will be a wise and a just one without any semblance of patchwork, prejudice, or mutual accommodation, in which case the old Latin proverb "Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat" will never be applicable to the English in India.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce entered on Friday afternoon into possession of the premises of the Oriental Bank, on payment of the purchase money, Rs. 3,20,000.

FRANK IVES, the American billiard champion, has arrived in London, and the preliminaries of the international match with Roberts having already been signed, articles will be signed within the next few days for the contest. The match will be decided during the Derby week at Hengler's Circus, 6,000 up being the game, with 1,000 each day, for £500 a side. A special table will be constructed for the occasion, with pockets 3¼ inches at the fall of the slate, and balls 2¼ inches in diameter. According to the terms agreed upon, the match will be played under the strict rules of the Billiard Association of Great Britain and Ireland, which, according to the interpretation of Rule 30, means that the push stroke is entirely barred under any circumstances whatever.

AN amusing incident occurred while the Parliamentary terrace was crowded, says the *Star*, with members and friends waiting to see Captain Boyton walking on the water. A steamer crowded with excursionists was passing, and some wag on board attracted the attention of the occupants of the terrace with a stentorian "Hey." Having thus riveted legislative eyes on his personality, the irreverent joker yelled out, "Hurry up with that Home Rule Bill." An old proverb assures us that there is many a true word said in a joke, and beyond all question it would be a good thing if the House took the suggestion of this river humorist seriously to heart.

THERE are many incidents of heroism during the late cyclone writes the, *Indian Planters' Gazette*, which although they may never get "into despatches" or earn the D. S. O., are still as equally worthy as those laurels earned against a foe in battle, if not more so, as the odds, were perhaps heavier ones. One of them is the plucky rescue by Mr. Coverley, the chief officer of the Nubia, and his crew of six men, four quarter-masters and two lascars of the shipwrecked men on board the native brig the "Shah-in-Shah." This plucky officer put off in in the ship's life-boat in very heavy weather and on a dark night to go alongside a foundering ship. Any sailor knows the danger and difficulty which attend this undertaking as, apart from the chance of the boat getting swamped, there is the additional and almost greater danger of her being knocked to bits when lowered over the side in such a heavy sea as was then running. Owing to the crew of the "Shah-in-Shah" in their excitement neglecting to furl the canvas they had set on the jury-mast, the boat could not get near them that night, and had to return to the steamer, but again went out on her voyage of rescue the moment day broke, though the sea and general badness of the weather had, if anything, increased. It does not sound much on paper, but when we come to consider what it means facing such a sea in an open boat, the matter wears a different complexion. All honor to them, say, we, and so long as we 've got stuff like this among us, the deterioration of the British race is not likely to make much progress. Another incident in connection with this rescue was the refusal of another native craft to come to the rescue of the "Shah-in-Shah's" crew though she passed the disabled brig within biscuit throw and there was nothing in the then condition of the storm to prevent her laying to and taking off the poor wretches from aboard the sinking vessel.

A TERRIBLE love tragedy occurred lately in the city of Velletti. A man named Pontecorvo, having reason to distrust his sweet-heart's fidelity, hid behind a hedge which she would have to pass on her way home. The girl, as her lover expected, was accompanied by a man, and Pontecorvo, maddened with jealousy, fired at the couple with a shot gun he had brought with him. The girl fell dead, and the man sustained a terrible wound, from which he died within an hour. Having had his revenge, Pontecorvo then blew his own brains out, and fell alongside the bodies of his victims.

THE Duke of York opened the Gardening and Forestry Exhibition at Earl's Court on Saturday the 13th ult. During the summer it is pretty safe to predict that London will offer no greater attraction than this colossal Flower Show. Every device known to the gardener and the horticulturist has been pressed into the service of the Exhibition, and it presents a mass of foliage and flowers, of leafy bowers and tasteful terraces, which should make it a veritable Arcadia to the hard-worked denizen of the Metropolis. As a spectacle it will be gorgeous in its beauty and variety of colours. Among the extraneous features of the Exhibition will be a model of the Eddystone Lighthouse, and a reproduction of Old Paris and the Bastille, together with counterfeit presentments of the tragical events of the great revolutionary epoch. But the show is not intended to minister solely to the enjoyment of the public. In the examples which will be shown of what may be done in a garden plot, instruction of a valuable and unique kind will be conveyed to the suburban residents who do not always know how to make the most of their gardens. The science of forestry, which, as Cardinal Vaughan said on Saturday is disgracefully neglected in England as compared with other countries, may also be benefited to some extent.

MR. RANDOLPH HEMMING.

MR. H. J. RANDOLPH HEMMING, the defendant in a case pending in the Presidency Court, on Monday, made the following statement to the presiding Magistrate:

The (original) report of the case published under the heading of a "Case against Mr. Hemming," in the local dailies, had been grossly unfair. He sent a correction to the *Times of India*, and the *Bombay Gazette*. The *Times of India* inserted the correction, but the *Bombay Gazette* refused to insert it.

That statement, so far as it concerns the *Bombay Gazette* is untrue. Mr. Hemming's "correction"—which took the form of a complete statement of the case as he understood it—bears the date of the 3rd April, on which day he brought it personally to this office, with a request that it should be inserted the next day. On the 4th April his letter was published prominently in the fourth column of the fifth page, where one would have thought it could not possibly have escaped Mr. Hemming's keen eye.

He sent us no other communication on the subject, and it is not easy to find the grounds for his assertion, also made to the Magistrate, that he sent two or three corrections, which we "carefully refused to put in."

The only letter which we received was presented by himself. It began: "Sir,—Your reports on (*sic*) this case are grossly inaccurate and very unfair to me, and seeing that some time must elapse before the case is heard, I beg you will insert this letter. The victoria-driver demanded more than his legal fare, and refused to produce his book. I referred him to the police, and said I would report him," &c., &c.

All of which and much more was duly inserted. Yet Mr. Hemming goes to the police court, and informs the Magistrate and the public that we refused to insert his letter.

It is clear that Mr. Hemming's memory is sometimes at fault.

THE TROUBLES OF A BANDORA HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter to you in January last, one who sympathised with our sad lot predicted that the Bandora victoria-driver would reduce the best horse in six months' time to a wreck. I hope you will now again do something to improve our lot. A large number of my equine fellow-sufferers were with their rickety victorias rejected after the letter referred to by the Superintendent of Police, and new horses procured and the old vehicles patched up. But now matters are again as bad as ever, and I only pulled through and outlived the other horses, as my master treats me well and gives me besides a fair amount of work, plenty of food, and clean stabling. Many of my comrades, whom I saw in January for the first time in harness at the railway station, are now reduced to mere skeletons, and are dragging their loads wearily along. We entirely depend on your kindness for our welfare, as those here who are responsible for the state of affairs will, if left to themselves, not trouble themselves on our behalf, and I earnestly hope that you will by inserting this letter help us again as you so kindly did before.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, June 4. RAMA'S HORSE.

THE SIMLA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

FIRST EVENT.—The "Mahasu Plate," Rs. 200.

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's Honey	1

SECOND EVENT.—The "Annandale Plate," Rs. 200.

Major the Hon. U. Roche's Blue Rock	1
Captain L. Gordon's Furlong	2
Surgeon-Captain Haywood's Bogie Man	3

THIRD EVENT.—The "Fitzmaurice Stakes," Rs. 300.

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's Negus	1

FOURTH EVENT.—The "Longwood Stakes," Rs. 200.

Mr. Stanley's Mansoor	1
Captain S. Gordon's I'm in it	2
Lord William Beresford's Tea	3

FIFTH EVENT.—The Selling Race, Rs. 200.

Major the Hon. U. Roche's Diamond Girl	1
Lord William Beresford's Ocean Maid	2
Captain G. Tipping's Benjamin	3

SIXTH EVENT.—The "Cesarewitch Stakes," Rs. 400.

Captain L. Gordon's Furlong	1
Captain Hawkin's Fusilier	2
Captain G. Tipping's Nadir	3

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Shannon, with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Sunday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr. L. Kingchurch, Miss Hamilton, Miss McConnell, Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, Mrs. W. Pendlebury and ayah, Miss Pendlebury, Mrs. Mason, Mr. Whittell, Mr. R. H. Woodward, Miss Dunstan, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Fowler.

From Brindisi—Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. G. C. Anderson, Mr. Parry, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Mrs. Lely, Mrs. Watson, Mr. C. Harrison, Mr. Justice Starling, Mr. J. Tagg, Rev. G. H. Lewis, Mr. G. Watson, Major G. C. Kitson, Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. T. S. Hamilton, Mr. Descours.

For Karrachee—Mrs. H. C. Lucas and Miss H. Dagley.

For Madras (*via* Bombay)—Lieut. G. Gunn und Mr. R. Sewell.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE JAGIRDARS AND ZEMINDARS OF SIND.

THE following six candidates are proposed by different jagirdars and zemindars of Sind. The majority of the jagirdars and zemindars are Mahomedans:—H. H. Mir Abdul Hussain Khan Talpur, Honorary Magistrate, Hyderabad; Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan Talpur, Honorary Magistrate, Hyderabad; the Hon'ble Udharam Mulchand, Pleader, Karachi; Mir Ali Murad Khan of Kashmore; K. B. Hasanali, Pleader, Karachi; and Mr. Lalchand, Superviser.

There is a keen competition going on, says the *Sind Gazette*, for the seat of the Bombay Legislative Council, which has been allotted to the jagirdars and zemindars of Sind. On the one hand, K. B. Hassan Ali Effendi, President of the Mahomedan Association at Karachi, has issued a manifesto to all the Mahomedan jagirdars and zemindars entitled to vote, calling upon them to vote unanimously for him. On the other hand, a number of the aristocratic jagirdars (Mirs) in the Hyderabad District, who are desirous that a scion of one of the noble families should be returned, have published an appeal, specially though not exclusively, addressed to the Mahomedan jagirdars and zemindars, asking them to elect Mir Allah Baksh Khan, of Tando Mahomed Khan, who, they say, is well conversant with English, and is an honorary magistrate. While Mr. Hassan Ali maintains that it will hardly be to the credit of the Mahomedan landholders to give their votes to a non-Mahomedan, the signatories to the second appeal equally insist that it would be a matter of shame for them to elect an outsider, and thus make the confession that there is not one among themselves worthy of the responsible position. And while the respective claims of these two Mahomedan gentlemen are being urged on the consideration of the zemindars and keen canvassing is going on, the friends of the Hon'ble Mr. Oodharam Mulchand are exerting themselves to have him returned as a representative of the landed gentry.

ALL readers will agree that it is a strange fact that Captain Cook's voyage in the Endeavour (1768-71)—the most momentous voyage of discovery that has ever been made, since it practically gave birth to the great Australian Colonies—has never been given to the world till this day. The explanation is that the booksellers of those times, looking to the probable tastes of their customers, judged it wiser to instruct Dr. Hawkeworth, a noted bookmaker and disciple of Dr. Johnson, to compile a work compounded of the narrative of Cook and the journals of Banks and Solander, together with not a little of Hawkeworth's own ponderous prose; whence in the book known as "Captain Cook's Voyages" it is impossible to be sure at any time which of these four persons we are reading. This reproach has at last been removed by the appearance of the handsome volume just published by Mr. Elliot Stock, with maps and facsimiles. It furnishes for the first time a faithful transcript of Cook's Journals, together with notes and introduction by Captain W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, under whose editorship the work has been prepared for publication.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

DURING the up-river progress of the Eastern Channel light-ship Luna, on Thursday afternoon, the vessel was boarded by an *Englishman* reporter. At that time the ship had been detached from the Resolute and was in tow of a Kidderpur steam 'hopper.' Above the water-line there was not the slightest appearance of damage, a surprising fact, having regard to the truly fearful experience of the vessel, and one that says much for the strength of the stout little craft. It may be stated at once, and it will be clearly made evident in the course of this narrative, that only a light-ship, or a vessel of similar build, could have passed safely through the Luna's cyclonic experience. Strength is the one primary desideratum in a light-ship, and it is so deligently kept in view by the designers of the vessels that the price per ton of their construction is three times that of ordinary mercantile craft of the best class.

Captain Thurlow said "we are so badly damaged that in our present condition we could not keep afloat a day if we were outside. You see the damage lies under water, and that's where damage to a ship tells most. You're very lucky to see us here at all, or perhaps I should say that we're very lucky to see you."

The Chief Officer said "On the 24th the weather was worse than ever, and the sea mountainous. We rolled till our boats were in the swirl alongside, and took in tons of water. The decks were no longer safe, and on Her Majesty's birthday of 1893 we had but a sorry holiday. On the 25th it was still worse. The wind was phenomenally high, the sea absolutely terrific. The quantity of water that was constantly inundating the decks, added to the rolling and pitching of the ship, made it a matter of extreme hazard to go aft of the main hatch. All this time, however, our cable had held, and we had maintained, our positions. At 21 hours (9 p.m.) of this day the wind became more furious and the sea was a thing to be remembered. We had no time to think of storm-beauty. None of us felt that our lives were worth much purchase that night. Then comes the 26th and the height of our misfortunes. It blew a hurricane; I know no adjectives commensurate to the description of that sea. To add to our trouble the station buoy was no longer in sight. The buoy is always moored about a mile ahead of us. It serves to show us that we are maintaining our regulation position. Well, there we were. The wind was howling like any fiend, and it was thick with rain. The cable worked in the windlass as usual, although we were driving goodness knows where. It was evident that the cable hadn't parted. At 11 a.m., we pumped heavily. We hoisted the jib and cut the coir cable. The vessel paid off, and we shortly bumped heavily astern. We managed to bend and set the fore-s'l, and rigged up the fore awning to act as a sail. We got off into deeper water and cast anchor after bumping in 6½ fathoms at 12-20. We burned red flares and fired rockets at intervals. The pumps were going continually, and officers and men had to exert themselves to the limits of their endurance. There were some bad leaks about the sternpost, and although the carpenter did what he could, it was all that we could do to keep the water down. The squall continued on the 27th. The pumps were kept going without cessation. We are making about five feet of water in the twenty-four hours. On the 28th came fine weather. We made preparations and set sail with the object of getting farther away from the breakers; then let go the port anchor and veered away sixty fathoms of chain. That morning we sighted a steamer. We fired guns and showed flags, but failed to attract her attention. The pumps were kept going all the time. At 7 a.m. of the 29th we sighted the Resolute, and at 7-45 Captain Jones was alongside of us. At 11-30 he took us in tow; and there ends our adventure. The pumps, I may tell you, had broken down by this time, and we had to use a small force-pump to keep the water under."

THE SAILING SHIP VOLGA.

This remarkably fine ship, which left Liverpool on the 2nd February, arrived safely in port on Thursday evening, and went into her moorings near Fort Point. She has had a trying time of it, having been in the thick of the cyclone, and no small credit is due to Captain Mullen for bringing her into port in the condition in which she arrived; in fact, by merely looking at her one could hardly tell that she had seen any severe weather at all. It would seem that the Volga had ordinary weather until Saturday, the 20th ultimo, when she was about sixty miles from False Point.

She was steering for the Ridge, and began to experience varying winds on Monday, the 22nd. At noon her bearings were taken, and it was found that she was then in Lat. 28·18 N. and Long. 86·58 E. At 10 a. m. the ship was tacked to the east, and it became necessary to shorten sail, as the wind began to increase rapidly while the weather looked black and threatening. The ship was at that time driving to the S. S. W. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the rain came down very heavily, while it blew hard from N. E. to N. N. E. On Tuesday, the 23rd, by 2 a.m. they had hard squalls with heavy rain, the wind blowing from the E. N. E. and the barometer down at 29·39. Between 2 a. m. and 4 p. m. the wind kept backing and varying from N. N. E. to E. N. E. The barometer was steady at 29·39 while the rain continued incessantly. At 4 a. m. there was apparently no drift, and for the next two hours the wind was unsteady varying from N. N. E. to N. N. W. A heavy mass of clouds, soft and rounded, and charged with vapour, began rising all round the horizon. From 8 a. m. to 10 a. m. the glass remained steady at 29·40, but by noon it fell to 29·30, the wind continuing to vary from N. N. W. to South by West, being at the same time very unsteady in force and blowing in fitful gusts. The weather too had a very peculiar and changeable appearance, at times windy looking and at others soft and rainy. At noon the main sails were furled, the ship proceeded under main top-gallant, sail

CHINA AND INDIAN CURRENCY.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, the Honorary Secretary of the China Association, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the English Treasury :—

Sir,—In pursuance of my letter of the 9th February, I have now the honour to submit, for the consideration of her Majesty's Government, a letter from the Shanghai branch of this Association giving reasons for believing that the proposed closing of the Indian mints would have a calamitous effect on the interests of British commerce, not only in China, but throughout Eastern Asia. For although the magnitude of the China trade gives it natural prominence, Japan, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and every centre of British trade in the silver-using countries of Asia are equally concerned.

The question presents itself under two aspects :

I.—Trade between Eastern Asia and India.

II.—Trade between Eastern Asia and England and the rest of the Empire.

The Shanghai Committee invite special attention to the rapid growth in the import of Indian yarn, which has reached a total of 67,000 tons, valued at nearly Tls. 20,000,000, while the import of yarn from England remains nearly stationary at about 4,000 tons. Considerations of staple and suitability have doubtless had their effect in producing these results ; but the steady level of exchange between two silver-using countries has unquestionably been an important factor. To close the mints of India to silver, or to establish a gold currency, would be to abolish the advantage which she now possesses, and to place her manufactures at the same disadvantage of a varying exchange by which the Manchester manufacturer is already handicapped. One of two results would probably follow. Either China—which is a large grower of cotton and possesses ample area suited to its extended cultivations—would be encouraged to erect machinery and spin her own yarn, or she would transfer her custom to Japan, which is rapidly developing a great manufacturing industry.

The reflection can hardly fail to suggest itself that the opium trade would be effected by similar considerations, with the probable effect of stimulating production in China and Persia and hastening improvement in the manufacture of Chinese opium to meet the luxurious demand for superior quality which the better prepared Indian drug at present supplies.

Neither must the consideration be lost sight of that trade between India and China is remarkably one-sided. The exports of yarn and opium alone, from India to China, exceed Tls. 50,000,000. Exact statistics of the exports from China to India are difficult to obtain, because they are as a rule exported first to Hongkong and merge in the general figures the trade with that colony. But it is notorious that they are trifling compared to the great value of the imports, and they leave, consequently, a large adverse balance, which has to be adjusted practically by the remittance of silver, how much soever the fact may be disguised by the intricacies of banking operations.

The same consideration applies to the trade between India and Japan ; Japan being also a large importer of Indian raw cotton and yarn, for which she also has to pay in silver.

We should, in fact, be setting up between India and the Farther East the very barrier which is now embarrassing her financial relations with the West. Having made gold artificially scarce by demonetising silver in Europe, it is now proposed to make silver artificially scarce in India, with a view to redress the balance.

It is, however, beyond the province of this Association to dilate on objections that present themselves from an Indian point of view to a policy that would contract her currency at home and disturb her commercial relations abroad. Our purpose is rather to urge that the question is one which must not be looked at exclusively from an Indian standpoint ; for England is vitally interested in the trade and financial systems not only of India but of the whole East. It is not only the interests of India that are concerned ; the manufacturing pre-eminence of Great Britain, already seriously shaken by the growing difficulties of commercial intercourse with silver-using countries, would be still more gravely prejudiced by the further disturbance of exchange that must inevitably result.

While the mills of Lancashire have been lately idle, mills in Japan have been working the fullest time, and new machinery of varied character is being rapidly set up. The cotton industry of Japan is, in fact, advancing by leaps and bounds, and the purpose is evidently entertained of competing with Manchester in the production of the finest qualities of yarn. Possessing the same advantages as India in respect of cheap labour, Japan has the advantage over Bombay of possessing cheap coal close at hand ; and though she has at present to import the greater part of her raw cotton, she is at a less disadvantage in this respect than England, and will obviously be favoured in her intercourse with China by every fresh variation of exchange between silver and gold-using countries.

At a moment when efforts are being made by our diplomacy to extend intercourse with China and Japan by obtaining free intercourse with the inhabitants and removing fiscal obstructions, so as to extend the consumption of manufactures in the production of which our labouring population is so vitally interested, we should be neutralising these efforts by widening the gulf between the (gold) cost of producing our manufactures and the (silver) price for which they sell to a point that would make our export trade to silver-using countries almost impossible.

The Committee conceive that there is not ground for any conflict of opinion as to the certainty of this result. They have, therefore, less hesitation in associating themselves with the protest of their correspondents in China, because they find themselves in sympathy with the known views of the Government of India as to the remedy that would best conciliate all the various interests affected.

Experience and inquiry have convinced merchants and manufacturers that the depression in our trade with the East has been brought about mainly through the appreciation of gold in Europe, and the consequent divergence in value between it and silver that has resulted from the dislocation of the tie between the two metals ; and they are persuaded that a cure is to be found in the remonetisation, rather than in further demonetisation of silver.

It is held as a settled conviction by the great majority of those concerned in the Eastern trade that the re-opening of the mints of the world to the coinage of both metals at a settled ratio would at once obviate the financial difficulties of India and remove commercial disabilities which threaten to assume disastrous proportions if the opposite policy is pushed to a further extreme. But if it is held to be impossible to entertain at present, the recognition, internationally, of both metals as money on a fixed basis of relative value, the committee is convinced that a policy of non-interference would be less harmful than further partial and local legislation. Rather than such a policy, the Association would prefer a scrupulous non-interference with the natural laws of supply and demand. The operation of those laws would, in time, produce something like finality in the relative value of the precious metals ; whereas local legislation would not only be inconclusive, but would interfere seriously with the internal prosperity of India (which has been stimulated by an increasing and abundant currency) and would be deplorable in its effect on the manufacturing industry of Great Britain which is largely dependant for an outlet on the Greater East, outside of India, with which an immense commerce has been built up under more favourable currency conditions.

The creation of that commerce has, as our Shanghai correspondents point out, involved the employment of a vast capital in Banks, Docks, Industrial Companies, and all the various adjuncts of trade capital which has been already seriously depreciated by the late currency disturbance in Europe, and which is still more gravely menaced by the further demonetisation of silver that would be the virtual outcome of exclusive currency legislation for the Indian Empire.

HABITS OF THE CHINESE.

Particulars respecting the superstitious habits of the Chinese are given in paper just issued by the Census Department of the United States. When about to enter upon a new enterprise or to take a journey, or when in doubt concerning any particular course of action, the Chinese are careful to consult their gods and patron saints. Every worshipper provides himself with incense sticks, candles, and sacrificial papers, which are generally to be had of attendants at small cost. Offerings of wine and meat are added on special occasions. The candles and incense sticks are lighted and placed in their proper receptacles. If wine is used, it is put in minute cups scarcely larger than thimbles, and these are ranged in a row before the shrine. When everything is properly placed the genuflexions begin and the request is presented. If the answer required is a simple affirmative or negative the worshipper drops a pair of lenticular pieces of wood on the floor a number of times, and calculates the answer from the number of times each face turns up. Another method of obtaining responses, particularly when fuller responses are desired, is by shaking a box filled with numbered slips of bamboo, one of which will fall out, and then consulting a book containing numbered answers in Chinese verse.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BROWNING.

MR. MONCURE CONWAY AT THE BROWNING SOCIETY.

Though the Browning Society has stopped its formal meetings at University College, it continues to hold informal ones at the houses of some of its members and friends, and adds songs and recitations to its papers and discussions. The first of these Browning "At Homes" was in November, at Mr. Revell's, when he read a paper ; the second was at Mrs. Tansley's, when Miss Goodrich-fane read a paper ; the third at Mrs. Sonnenschein's, when Professor Hill Griffin gave a most interesting account of the documents in the "Book" of Browning's "Ring and the Book" ; the fourth was held the other evening at a club-house, 117, Gower-street, whose rooms were taken for the evening by Mrs. Fisher, of New Barnet, and there Dr. Moncure Conway chatted most pleasantly for some 40 minutes about his personal intercourse with Browning. He first knew the poet when he (Dr. Conway) came to England 30 years ago. But 10 years before that, in 1852-4, he was one of a set of Unitarian students in the Theological College at Harvard who were great admirers of Browning. Among them were Lowell who said he'd give his copy of "Sordello" to anyone who'd lay his hand on his heart and declare that he understood the poem ; Wendell Holmes, keenly alive to Browning's humour ; John Wace, a devoted Browningite ; Emerson, who called "Sordello" "the whole of the nineteenth century" ; and W. H. Channing, who asserted that the poem only needed punctuation to be perfectly plain, who put stops in his own copy, and found they coincided with Browning's when the poet brought out the second and revised version of "Sordello." All this Browning set maintained that "Pippa Passes" was the greatest poem since Shakespeare. What attracted them to Browning was that they had become so weary of the passionless idealism preached to them by their teachers that when the full-blooded English poet gave them living men and women, with passions, hopes, fears, love, and strife, they opened their hearts to his creations.

Carlyle, in early days liked talking of Browning : how the youth on foot had accosted him while riding slowly on Wimbledon Common, had called him by his name, said how he admired his writings, and had strolled along chatting by the side of his horse. Carlyle would tell, too, of Browning's love and marriage : how, in Sleeping Beauty fashion, his kiss had woke the poor pale lady from her sad sick-bed into life and motherhood and joy ; and how all this arose from Elizabeth Barrett likening Browning's poetry to a man cutting open a "nectarine." Mrs. Carlyle tried to correct him, as the fruit was a "pomegranate" ; but Carlyle would have nothing to do with the pomegranate ; a "nectarine" it was, whatever the printed poems said. Dr. Conway thought Browning was in some sense a captive of Carlyle : he mistrusted the people, and loved heroes ; but he drew a line at Carlyle's defence of slavery, which Browning hated with all his heart, and was disgusted with Carlyle's ridicule of the United States Civil War in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Though Browning inclined to the South at first, it was because he did not believe the war was against slavery ; but when the North developed its policy, and declared for the negro, Browning sided wholly with it. To the fairs for the poor freedmen after the wars Browning sent some of his dead wife's MSS and his own autographs, and they fetched large prices. The reverence with which he handled her papers and books, and showed her Hebrew Bible with her notes, saying, "What learning ! what learning !" greatly struck Dr. Conway.

Browning was a happy man, but didn't laugh much ; he had a sweet smile, and dramatic action in his features ; he was not reposeful, but quickly stirred. He was sensitive to criticism. He once read out a stupid review of one of his poems, and added, "I sometimes actually meet that man in polite society !" Dr. Conway reviewed "Dramatis Personæ" from advance proofs given him by Browning. His sharp comment on the silly bit about "Original Sin" at the end of Gold Hair hurt Browning ; they had an argument about it, the poet trying to justify his view ; but when hard pressed he gave it up with a laugh. Dr. Conway had many sharp controversies with Browning about religion. Five o'clock was the time for their walks and fights ; and often Browning would stop in the street and argue earnestly. But Dr. Conway felt continually that Browning was zoologising him, studying the latest Harvard development in religion. He certainly botanised his society friends for use in his poems, noting the specialities of each.

Browning was not many-sided like Goethe ; but he, was many-folded : in him was the man of the world, the preacher, the artist, the sensuous man, the mystic, the Greek pagan. When Dr. Conway was going to Rome, Browning said : "Mind you see the picture (or fresco) in the Bocca della Verita church ; that'll give you the best sermon for South-place. There is Ceres among the corn, Bacchus in the vines ; she is pressing meal, he squeezing grape-juice into a Christian chalice." But Dr. Conway found that the priest had whitewashed the picture out of sight ; and he had to complain to the art-director, Salvator Rosa's descendant, about it. Orders were given for the restoration of the picture, but in vain.

Browning seemed to have a Hebrew or Semitic strain, and when talking earnestly looked Jewish. He liked Moslem fables, and held that all evil was good in disguise, and had a dramatic purpose. There was too much sermonising in his later work ; he once said of a tempting emotional topic, "I should like to write about it, if I hadn't lost nearly all my lyrical faculty." He was a hater of commonplace. His early faith was better than his late ; it was not so optimistic. He held to the dramatic idea of a Great Judgment at the Last Day : "Why shouldn't God settle up with mankind, as a master does with his workmen here ?" He had little sympathy with, and no faith in, Italian and French revolutionists. It was always "poor Mazzini." He was a representative of the time that saw only failed revolutions. His publisher, George Smith, once told him that he meant to give a lecture on "How Robert Browning's Works Should be Read," and that the lecture would be shorter than its title. This piqued Browning's curiosity, and he asked so often about it that Smith at last delivered his lecture to Browning : "Mind your stops !"

The March meeting will be at Mrs. Defries's, and the April one at Professor Hall Griffin's. At this he will show by limelight all his views of Asolo, and the scenes of "Pippa Passes," &c.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Lord Brassey's "Naval Annual" (Griffin and Co., Portsmouth) is as interesting this year as ever. It is a review of the condition of our own and of foreign navies. One of the most suggestive chapters is that on the torpedo flotilla. The uses of torpedo boats are by no means confined to the attack on great battleships. They serve as vedettes and despatch vessels, and they are handy both as commerce destroyers and as blockade runners. The number and variety of the ends they have to serve constitute a serious problem for the naval architects. They should be as small as possible to escape hostile fire, yet large enough to go to sea and to mount a good battery of rapid-firing guns. They must have great speed both for chasing and for running away. They are rapidly taking their proper place in the judgment of experts. It is pretty well known what they can do, and what they cannot. They are not exactly the all-in-all—as the French once thought they were—and they have not superseded the heavy line-of-battle ship. But they are certainly capable of doing a good deal of mischief. Two of them, as we are reminded in the "Annual," attacked and sank the ironclad Blanco Encalada in the Chilian War. The most powerful of those in our Navy would prove absolutely irresistible by the largest ship afloat, if only they could get their blow home. The latest "Whitehead," with its charge of 200lb. of gun-cotton, and its range of 700 yards, travelling through the water at a speed of thirty knots—the torpedo, of course, and not the boat—would "sky" anything afloat. The Germans and the French led the way in the construction of this class of vessels. We followed slowly, but we have done our best to make up for lost time. One great difficulty is to make such vessels fairly habitable by their crews. Some of our earlier types, with their thin plating and their want of wood lining, are mere ovens in hot climates, and their most obvious use would be to cook the men's dinners with the aid of the sun. Our position in regard to this branch of construction is said to be inferior to that of France, and rightly so, perhaps, if we are to regard the torpedo boat as primarily a vessel for defence. Our chief chance of success in a naval war would be to take the initiative. But still the cry is for more of these vessels, on the part of our naval reformers. It is said that we ought to have at least two of them to every battleship in our squadrons, and not fewer than twenty-five for the protection of our two great channels. The submarine boat should not be forgotten in any notice of these vicious little monsters. The French have produced a boat of this description, which runs with ease all over the harbour of Toulon, and dives or comes to the surface with the greatest precision.

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LORD RIPON ON THE PROGRESS OF THE CAPE

A banquet in celebration of the jubilee of the Colony of Natal was held at the Hotel Metropole on May 12, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ripon. There were present Lord Knutsford, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., Lord Chelmsford, Sir R. Buller, the Hon. R. H. Meade, the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding, Mr. W. Dunn, M. P., Mr. F. H. Evans, M. P., Mr. A. Spicer, M. P., Bishop Macrorie, Sir R. G. W. Herbert, Sir Baker Creed Russell, Sir H Barkly, Sir C. Euan-Smith, Sir J. Pender, M. P., Sir F. Abel, Sir Frederick Young, Sir J. Akerman, Sir M. Ommanney, Sir S. Vine, and Mr Walter Peace.—The Chairman, in proposing "The Prosperity of Natal," remarked that in that prosperity he imagined the majority of those present had a direct interest, though for those who, like himself, could lay no claim to an interest of that description, the Colony of Natal was still one upon whose progress they looked with the deepest attention. They were assembled on an occasion of the deepest interest alike to England and to Africa, because they were met to celebrate the jubilee of the extension of the protection of the British Crown to Natal. Fifty years ago the then Secretary of State, Lord Derby—the father of the eminent statesman whose recent death they all so deeply deplored—wrote a despatch informing those who represented English interests in Natal that the Sovereign had determined to proclaim that district under the protection of the British Crown. It was a valuable and statesmanlike despatch, but it was not a particularly encouraging one. It contained a good many pessimistic allusions to the future of the country, and happily those allusion had proved to be incorrect. (Hear, hear.) A good deal was said of cattle disease, and the writer of the despatch was not able to foresee the advent of the merino sheep and the results to follow therefrom. (Cheers.) One portion of the despatch indicated the mistakes into which even the Colonial Office might occasionally fall. (Laughter.) Lord Derby spoke, or was made to speak, with disparagement of the port of Durban. Well, vessels drawing more than 90ft. now entered it. (Cheers.) The truth was the authorities of the Colonial Office of that day failed to see with prophetic vision the existence of Mr. Harry Escott. (Cheers.) They failed also perhaps to understand the energy of the colonists. During the past twenty years the exports of the Colony had reached £250,000,000 sterling, and the imports £23,000,000. (Cheers.) Natal had done much for its development by the entension of its railway system, and he thought he was not wrong in saying that portions of that system were monuments of engineering skill. But those railways had one great fault—they st opped short. (Hear, hear.) The Colonists would never get the full value of those works until they were extended. (Cheers.) Anything he could do wisely and justly as the head of the Colonial Department to promote that object and to set free their trade in all directions it would be his earnest desire to accomplish. (Cheers.) At the same time, they would be aware that the powers of Government were very limited, and that it was not in the power of any Administration to do all it desired. (Hear, hear.) Though he had been saying with truth that Natal had made great progress during the last half-century—progress remarkable even among the extraordinary advances of British colonies in every part of the world—still, he knew very well that at the present time the condition of industrial matters in many respects in that Colony was not as they could wish. But Natal was not suffering alone. (Hear, hear.) There was a depression of trade generally, he might almost say all over the would—certainly they had plenty of it in England—but he was one of those who believed from the teachings of history that prosperity and adversity in those matters came in waves, and that when they were at the lowest point of depression they might fairly, legitimately, and wisely anticipate a turn of the tide. (Hear.) Therefore he looked forward to a time at no great distance when Natal would advance upon the top of the wave of development and prosperity. (Cheers.) He could not forget that the Colony was about to enter upon a new phase of its existence. On the previous day a telegram was received which stated that the bill for the establishment of responsible government had been passed in the Colony. (Cheers.) He was entirely in accord with the policy of his noble friend Lord Knutsford in respect of the matter. He for his part always rejoiced when the time arrived when any of the Colonies could safely and safely upon what was a higher stage of political existence, the stage namely, of responsible government. (Cheers.) He understood that the bill passed was in accordance with the measure offered to the Colony by his noble friend, and if that were so he could only say that the Government would gladly accept it—(cheers)—and that they would look forward to a progress, political, industrial, and social, for Natal, under a wider and freer system of government, yet more rapid and yet more remarkable than that which had been accomplished in the past. (Cheers.) He wished the colonists of Natal God speed, and he had no doubt that in the next fifty years they would do much more for the advancement of their country even than they had accomplished in the last half century. He did not know what might be the future of our great African dominions. He sometimes saw before him a great vision of South Africa united in bonds of mutual friendship and of loyalty to the Imperial Crown. (Cheers.) He had received on that day the following telegram from Sir Charles Mitchell, the Governor of Natal : "On behalf of the Colony, I beg your lordship to convey the heartiest greetings to those present at this evening's banquet Natal, the first fruit of the Victorian age of colonisation, on this her day of jubilee, looks to the parent land with feelings of loyal devotion and, in return for it, the cultivation from the Colonies." (Cheers.) In the name of that gathering he proposed to send this reply "Your message of greeting received and read at the Natal Jubilee dinner, where it was received with great enthusiasm. All those present dining together to celebrate this auspicious event unite in offering their congratulations to the Governor and people of Natal. We heartily join in the sentiments to which your Excellency has given such eloquent expression." (Loud cheers.)

THE POPE AND PEACE.

The "Osservatore" the organ of the Vatican, on Saturday, the 13th ultimo, published a long leading article which attracted attention by its title, "Disarmament." It commenced by observing that rumours were in circulation about expected utterances of the Pope inviting Europe to disarm ; and, without denying or affirming the correctness of such rumour, asserted that no one except the Pope was competent to take such an initiative with authority. The writer contended that moral disarmament must procede the material one and that International and internecine hatreds must be conquered before the weapons of war can be laid down. The radical cure for the present uncertain state of things in Europe would, according to the "Osservatore," be the creation of a series of neutral zones between those Powers who now regard each other with jealousy and hatred. The paper suggested what good results might be expected from the establishment of neutral and intangible (sic) zones around Switzerland, Savoy, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein, Belgium, and Holand, and asks why the series should not be completed by those of Poland and the Balkan Peninsula. The meaning of the article appears in the last suggestion—namely that the crowning safeguard of peace would be the neutrality of Papal Rome, which would be the natural and common capital of all peoples and all Governments and where "the father of all men would reign free and independent as the representative of God upon earth, the guardian and dispenser of that peace which is brought from heaven to men of good will." It may be recalled that the former people of this ruler, voting freely, decided against him by 47,785 to 46.

TRIALS OF THREE CRUISERS.

The Barham, third-class cruiser, and the Galatea, belted cruiser of the first-class, made commissioned trials of their machinery at Portsmouth on Friday the 12th ultimo. The former, with 136lb. of steam, 174 revolutions, and a mean air-pressure of 1·15 in., developed 3,311 horse power, and attained a log speed of 16·2 knots ; while the latter, with 129·7lb. of steam, 98·5 revolutions, and an average air-pressure of 0·2in., indicated 6,305-horse power and realized a speed on the measured mile of 16·925 knots. Both trials were satisfactory, though in the case of the Galatea the trial was arrested by the rush of water through the hawseholes.

The first-class protected cruiser Endymion, 7,350 tons which was recently received at Portsmouth from Earl's Shipbuilding Company, Hull, has also made the official eight hours' trial of her machinery. She belongs to the fleet of nine vessels of the class laid down under the Naval Defence Act, only one of which, the Grafton, it is intended to press with forced draught. The engines and propellers of the others have been arranged to develop a *maximum* of 10,000-horse power, instead of 12,000, as originally proposed. At the trial the mean draught of the vessel was 20ft. 7in., or 3ft. 2in. less than her load immersion ; and, with 152lb. of steam pressure and 99½ revolutions, the starboard engine indicated 5,261 and the port engine 5,385, giving a collective power of 10,646 horses, with a mean air-pressure of 17 in. The average vacuum was 27in. and the speed of the ship by log 20·9 knots.

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AUSTRALIAN BANK RECONSTRUCTIONS.

In the numerous schemes for the reconstruction of Australian banks now before the public, says the *Economist*, two very important factors in the situation appear to have received very scant, if any, recognition. One of these is the great magnitude of the task it is proposed to undertake. In considering this phase of the subject we will leave out of account for the moment the British deposits, and deal only with the deposits made within the colonies. According to the sworn returns to Government, the average amount of such deposits held by all the Australasian banks during the quarter ended the 31st December, 1892, was £1,12,404,000, and out of this total the amount held by the eight banks that have suspended payment during the past month or so was £38,551,000, the figures for each bank being :—

Deposits Within the Colonies.

	£
Commercial of Australia	6,809,000
Federal of Australia	1,523,000
Endlish, Scotish and Australian Chartered	4,683,000
Australian Joint-Stock	6,833,000
London Chartered of Australia	3,315,000
National of Australasia	7,089,000
Colonial of Australasia	3,325,000
Bank of Victoria	5,471,000
	38,551,000

It will be seen from this that the reconstruction schemes have to deal with no less than 34 per cent. of the total Australasian deposits. The proportion, however, varies in the different colonies, as is shown in the following statement :—

Colony.	Total Colonial Deposits. £	Amount Held by Suspended Banks. £	Proportion Held by Suspended Banks. p.ct
Victoria	40,023,000	24,175,000	60·4
New South Wales	35,564,000	9,394,000	26·4
Queensland	10,494,000	1,522,000	14·5
New Zealand	13,832,000	...	...
South Australia	7,500,000	3,017,000	40·2
Tasmania	3,636,000	...	...
Western Australia	1,320,000	443,000	33·6
Total	112,404,000	38,551,000	34·3

This table will give some idea of the degree in which the various colonies are affected by the crisis. What, however, we wish specially to draw attention to is the completeness of the breakdown in Victoria. With fully 60 per cent. of the deposits in that colony locked up, its banking system may be said to have practically collapsed and to imagine that it is going to be built up again by temporising expedients is absurd. The whole fabric will have to be reconstituted, and the attempts that are now being made to patch it up, and to set this, that and the other discredited bank upon its legs again must fail.

The other factor in the situation, which, it appears to us, has been too much ignored, is that it is impossible to reconstruct the banks in such ways as are proposed without adding heavily to their burdens. Take, for instance, the interest charges. Shareholders and depositors have been told that the conversion of the deposits into new interest-bearing securities of one kind or another will not involve any additional expenditure, because the deposits already bear interest at rates as high as it is proposed to pay. But it is not so. Of the colonial deposits held by the Australian banks, upwards of 25 per cent. were, according to the latest returns, non-interest bearing. We have not a separate statement for each of the banks, but we may be assured that the proportion of such deposits held by the institutions that have suspended payment did not differ materially from the general average. On this assumption, out of the £38,550,000 of colonial deposits held by them, about £9,500,000 would be non-interest bearing. But under the various schemes of reconstruction all deposits will carry interest at from 4½ to 5 per cent., and on a total of £9,500,000 this charge would represent an additional interest charge of something like £450,000. The profits of the banks, however, on their last year's operations, did not in the aggregate exceed £730,000, and if a new charge of £450,000 is to be created, the free balance of net earnings will obviously be reduced to a very low figure indeed. The figures we have given must, of course, be taken as merely approximate. They represent the position at the end of last year, and a great deal has happened since then. There have been heavy withdrawals of deposits, and the non-interest bearing deposits, representing as they do balances of customers' current accounts, &c., were probably amongst the first to be withdrawn. In all probability, therefore, there will not now remain nearly so large an amount of deposits upon which no interest is payable as there was in December last. In so far, however, as these deposits have been withdrawn, the profit-earning power of the banks has been reduced. They have lost a profitable source of income, and deprived of that, the relative burden of the interest charges must have been increased. Look at it as we may, therefore, the burdens of the reconstituted banks must in proportion to their resources be largely augmented.

Further, upon the resources they may command, the banks will not be able to earn such large profits as they have done hitherto. They rushed into loans on real estate, and into other commitments in connection with landed property, because upon these exceptionally high rates of interest could be obtained. Now, however, that the bubble has burst, not only will many borrowers of this class be unable to pay interest in full, but the chief aim of the banks must be to get in as much of the money they have invested in that way as possible. And this, of course, means a reduction of the rate of profit. The profit-earning powers of the banks under these conditions must inevitably be greatly curtailed, while, through the calling up of additional share capital, the surface over which the profits will have to be spread will be very considerably increased. And the further question arises, what employment is to be found for the money at present locked up in real property, &c., but which it is hoped will be gradually realised. If Australia has been over-banked when the banks were going beyond their province and sinking millions in securities they ought not to have touched, what will it be when they confine themselves, as they promise, to legitimate banking business ? Is there room for them all in this narrower sphere ? Unless there is a fair prospect of the reconstituted banks proving paying concerns when worked on sound principles, it is idle to attempt to re-establish them, for a bank which does not pay will not be trusted. And as, for the reasons given, we see no such prospect, we think it would be better for all concerned if some of them were put into liquidation.

END OF A REMARKABLE CHANCERY SUIT.

A "short Chancery suit," which commenced in 1741—over a century and a-half ago—has just been brought to an end. The estate of a Mr. Greenhill fell into the clutches of the Court of Chancery, who invested it in "South Sea Annuities," and subsequently transferred it to New Consols, where it now stands at the respectable figure of £14,243 6s. 2d., not counting an odd £95 9s. 6d. lying in the coffers of the same court in cash. Mr. Greenhill has, of course, long since passed away ; but even before his grey hairs went down to the grave he witnessed the strange spectacle of himself daily becoming poorer while his own wealth increased. It was a case of sowing to enable others to reap. Some persons have now made out their claim to be Greenhill's heirs, and on Saturday (May 13) made an application to Mr. Justice Chitty to obtain the money. Counsel had to discus the sum, and it was then discovered that the money was there right enough ; but before the heirs could get it they would require to pay to the Government duties amounting practically to the whole of the £14,000. Mr. Justice Chitty remarked that it was doubtful if the parties would get much, even though they went to the expense of proving formally their titles. The money, in fact, would go to the nation.

The reception at the Imperial Institute was probably the biggest thing of its kind ever seen. It is estimated that at one time there were as many as 20,000 people present. Fortunately the rain which has come at last, after the unprecedentedly long drought, was not sufficiently serious to prevent the guests from strolling in the brilliantly-lighted grounds, and though the concourse was so great there was comparatively little crushing, except at points where people took their stand with a view to seeing the Prince of Wales and the Royal party pass as they made their official inspection of the Institute. The evening was marred by only one untoward circumstance, says a home paper. Mr. Gladstone, whose absence from the ceremony of previous week has been the subject of much absurd comment, followed the Royal party in their tour of the building, and everywhere was hissed and hooted. That in such an atmosphere as that of the Imperial Institute the Prime Minister should be cordially disliked is more than intelligible, but the hostile demonstration was unbecoming in English ladies and gentlemen assembled for a social purpese. If they could not remember the respect due to themselves, they ought not to have forgotten that they and Mr. Gladstone were practically guests of the Prince of Wales. It was not a political function, Mr. Gladstone did not appear in his political capacity, and some of his bitterest opponents were among those who most heartily disapproved of the reception accorded him.

EARL ROSEBERY ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Earl Rosebery on May 13, addressing an audience on the occasion of laying the first stone of the new Bishopsgate Institute (about to be erected at a total cost of over £50,000) said :—May I at least express this general hope—that this Institute will not be destitute of all means of innocent enjoyment, because if it is, it is my duty to tell you that it will be a failure, though it has cost you £57,000 (Hear, hear.) After all, the thesis that life can be reduced to a Blue-book and a biscuit—a Blue-book for mental and a biscuit for physical enjoyment—is one that does not stand the test of time or of experience. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) What is the movement that we see now and to which these institutes are meant to correspond ? what is the question in England to-day ? It is not a political question, it is a social question. It is the social question of unifying the nation. And when I ask what is that social question, I do not mean any particular bill that may be in Parliament ; I do not mean any isolated question ; I do not mean even the question of temperance though that is important, or the question of artisans dwellings, though that is also important. I mean rather the spirit in which public questions are to be approached. That is a spirit which has arisen within these last few years, which has breathed life into our villages and life into our towns, and life into even this great monster we call London. What is the latest form of that social question, which seems to me at this moment largely to occupy the attention of all thinking men ? It is not the relations of capital and labour, for that will settle itself. It is much more the question of some limitation of the hours of labour and some attempt to give to those who labour by their hands some opportunity of recreation and relaxation. (Hear, hear.) If you have a certain time to work and a certain time to sleep, and the time to work is much shortened, you want to find some rational occupation and amusement for the vacant hours left between food and work and sleep. It seems to me that this institution corresponds with that want.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Preparation for the general election are actively going forward throughout the Empire, and the number of candidates is likely to be unprecedented. The Government hopes that the fear of a Constitutional crisis will cause the Diet to pass the modified Army Bill in the new Reichstag. The agrarian League has issued an electoral manifesto calling upon the people to support only those candidates who favour protection and bimetallism. The peace and prestige of the Fatherland, says the manifesto, must be first considered, but cannot be more surely guranteed than by the prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes. Manifestoes have also been issued by the "Christian Social" and "German Social" anti-Semitic parties ; but almost all the different political factions in Germany are divided by internal dissensions—Prince Bismarck's organ, the "Hamburger Nachrichten," published on May 17 an article which is regarded as the Prince's electoral manifesto. It calls upon the German people to elect representatives who will maintain, in the face of the Government demands, an independent spirit, without which a constitutional form of government is only a cloak for absolutism. The Berlin "Vorwarts" publishes a letter, alleged to be written by Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, to a "distinguished personage expressing a strong feeling in favour of a public reconcilation between the Emperor and Prince Bismark. Herr von Manteuffel, the leader of the Conservative party, declared, at an electoral meeting held in Berlin on May 13, in favour of protection to agriculture and of the anti-Semitic movement.

THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

The third annual general meeting of the City of London branch of the Imperial Federation League was held at the Mansion House on May 17. The Lord Mayor presided, and proposed the adoption of the report.

Sir John Lubbock, in seconding the motion, said that formerly statesmen used to regard our connection with the Colonies, however advantageous for the time being, as necessarily a transient and temporary piuase in history : whereas all of them, he thought now recognised that the Colonies certainly must not separate. He thought the league had greatly contributed to that change of opinion. No one could say what portion of the Empire would be first threatened. It was not likely to be the mother country. It would be wise, therefore, to combine more closely for mutual defence now. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stanhope proposed : "That this meeting strongly affirms the necessity of proceeding at every convenient opportunity with any steps calculated to promote the cause of Imperial federation, and is of opinion that the first and most practical step at the present moment is to aim at combining, for the duty pirived of that, the relative burden of the Empire." He said whatever scheme they might desire to push to the front must be offered to the criticism of public opinion both here and in the Colonies. That could best be done by calling upon them to meet in conference.

Mr. Munro Ferguson seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Faithful Begg and Mr. Parkin.

Sir F. Young said, that while the object set out in the resolution was a most important matter, it was not the whole of Imperial federation, the nucleus of which was that representation, and representation with power, should accompany any idea of contribution from the Colonies.

The resolution was adopted, and Lord Lamington and Sir George Bowen afterwards addressed the meeting.

THE DUBLIN EXCHANGE COURT EXPLOSION.

Dalziel's Agency states that the secret inquiry into the outrage by which Detective Synnott lost his life at the offices of the Dublin Criminal Investigation Department last Christmas Eve, is now concluded, although the police have not yet made any arrests. Thirty-seven witnesses were examined before Mr. O'Donel, the chief magistrate. They included the constables on duty in the vicinity, and by the evidence of these men it was proved that the same tactics were employed on that occasion as on the occasion of the explosion at the *National Press* office, a year before ; the constables on duty at the different Castle entrances being "drawn away" by fictitious brawls, arranged by the conspirators, and the bomb only exploded at the detective offices when those efforts had failed at the Castle. The civilians examined at the secret inquiry, were taken in custody to the Castle by detectives. More than one refused to give evidence—an Irish journalist well-known for his long connection with the Fenian party setting the example, and disappearing, it is stated, to Chicago. From the answers drawn from the suspected conspirators it was sufficiently proved that the crime did not originate in the Fenian organisation, except in the case of the Fenian leader in question, but in a younger body, well known in Dublin, and having its principal club in the centre of the Irish capital. The two principal criminals have been clearly identified by the admissions extracted from their associates, and they have made within the last few days frequent attempts to escape, but the Irish authorities have always prevented the success of those attempts. Dalziel's Agency states that it is in possession of the names of those men. The recent explosion at the Four Courts is traced to the same source of disturbance, and the Irish authorities have information that may lead to the arrest of the criminals.

LAUNCH OF A FRENCH IRONCLAD.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 9th ul. at the Caudan Yard, opposite Lorient, the French ironclad Trehourat, which was laid down in September, 1889, was launched. Originally designed as a coast-defence vessel of the Jemmappes type, the Trehourat has since been so altered that she must be classed as a sea-going battleship. The dimensions of the vessel are—length, 283ft. 9 in. ; beam, 58ft. 5in. ; depth, 22ft. 10. ; extreme draught, 24ft. 4in. The displacement is 6,590 tons, and there will be two triple-expansion engines of 8,400 indicated horse-power, which are calculated to give, with forced draught, a speed of 16 knots. The armament will consist of two 11·8in. guns mounted single in turrets on the line of the keel, eight 3·9in. quick-firing guns firing, ten one pounder quick firing and two torpedo—mounted in broadside, four three-pounder quick-ejectors. There is a single military mast placed forward of the two funnels. The armour includes a complete belt, with a maximum thickness of 18in., and a steel, protective deck, with 12½in. turrets and 14½in. revolving cupolas or turret covers. The total cost of the ship is to be £583,300.

An accident happening recently on board H. M. S. Lizard, one of the ships of war maintained by the Imperial Government on the Australian station proved to be more serious than was at first thought probable. The men Henry Gale, Richard Dennis, and James Dawson, who were burned by an escape of flames from the furnace in the stokehole of the ship, were removed to the Melbourne Hospital as soon as the vessel arrived in the bay. Of the three, Gale was considered to be the most injured, but even in his case a fatal result was not anticipated. Dennis, who was thought to be only slightly hurt, has however, succumbed to the shock occasioned by his burns.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

According to a telegram from New York, the British ships have lost seventy men by desertion, which, taking everything into consideration, is not a large percentage, although we could have wished that none had gone at all, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." It must be remembered that the

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[By Kind Permission.]

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Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

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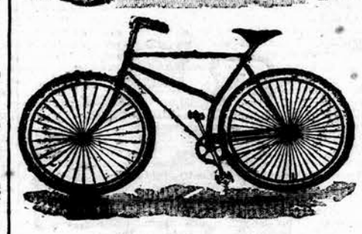

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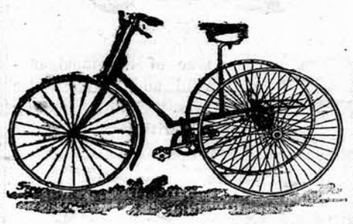

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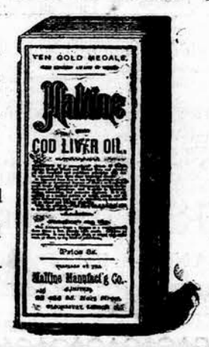

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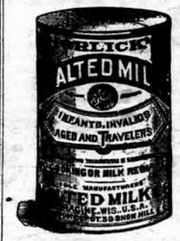

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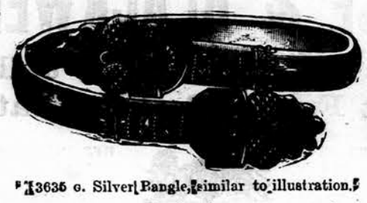

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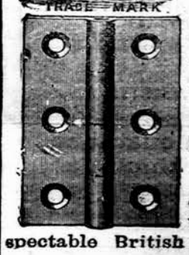

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